The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Frightful Massacre of Portuguese Soldiers in South Africa.

Over Five Hundred Slaughtered by the Natives of Mozambique.

The Trouble Among the State Officers in Florida.

The Governor Refuses to Recognize the Legislature.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State Arrested.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Massacre of Portuguese Soldiers in Mozambique—Six Hundred Slaughtered and All Their Arms Captured.

LISBON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Accounts have just been received here, announcing the almost complete annihilation of a Portuguese expedition in Mozambique, South Africa. This expedition, which consisted of about 600 soldiers, with artillery, &c., was sent into the interior of that country, where it was attacked by the natives. Nearly all the soldiers were killed, and their artillery, small arms and ammunition were captured. Barely sixty escaped to the seacoast with their lives.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liberals Sanguine of Success in the Coming Elections.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Liberal Party, in view of present indications of the pending campaign, estimates that it will have a majority in the new House of Commons of at least one hundred.

The Right of Women to Vote—The Case of Miss Becker in Court.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The case of Miss BECKER, who appeared before a Registration Board some time since, and claimed the right to vote in the coming election, and was refused by the registrars, has been taken before the Court for adjudication. This movement was made on behalf of the women of the district to establish a precedent for female suffrage. The case was argued at great length to-day in the Court of Common Pleas, full bench, Sir G. BOVELL presiding, Mr. COLENDGE supporting the claim and Mr. MELLISH opposing. There is considerable anxiety to learn the decision of the Court, which will be rendered on Monday next.

Burning of the American Bark Kate Darton.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Information has been received here stating that the bark *Kate Darton*, Capt. SLOCUM, of St. John, N. B., from Liverpool, July 13, for Bombay, was burnt at sea on the 28th of September last. The Captain, second mate and ten of the crew had arrived at St. Helena, but the fate of the rest of the crew was unknown.

SPAIN.

The Island of Cuba Not For Sale.

BRUSSELS, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes to that journal that the Provisional Government of Spain will entertain no proposal from the United States looking to the purchase of Cuba.

FRANCE.

Arrival of Ex-Queen Isabella in Paris.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Ex-Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, and suite, have arrived here.

A Large Military Force to be sent to Cuba.

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 7.

On the advice of the Generals of the army, the Provisional Government will immediately dispatch a force of nine thousand men, with four batteries of artillery, to Cuba, to suppress the insurrection there.

FLORIDA.

The Trouble Between the State Officers—The Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State Under Arrest on Complaint of the Governor—Riots Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Nov. 7.

Gov. REED refuses to acknowledge the right of the Assembly to impeach him, and stationed a police force of ex-Confederates within the State-house last night. G. J. ALDEN, Secretary of State, has possession of the great seal and recognizes Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON as Governor. Gov. REED has taken forcible possession of the Secretary of State's office. The streets were patroled all night.

Associated Press Dispatch.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Nov. 7.

About 9 o'clock last night, citizens to the number of one hundred or more, were summoned by the city and county authorities to hold themselves in readiness to aid in quelling any riot. At 11 o'clock there were no indications of trouble and the posse was discharged. The cause of the call was the conflicting orders of Gov. REED and Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON, and fears were entertained that the colored people would be called on to support the action of the Legislature. The citizens were uneasy to-day, but they will not interfere except to aid in preserving the peace, when they will render prompt assistance.

Rumors were on the street to-day that the plantation negroes have been notified to come in to-night, but the report may be doubted.

One company of the Seventh Regiment have been posted here, about thirty strong.

The Legislature adjourned this morning until January, there being no quorum present. When the impeachment passed, several members held seats and voted, whose seats had been declared vacant by the proclamation of the Governor, by reason of members accepting and occupying other offices.

Gov. REED refuses to recognize the action of the Legislature and declares it an illegal body.

Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON this morning demanded possession of the Executive Department, and was refused by Gov. REED, who has brought suit against Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON and Mr. ALDEN, Secretary of State, before the Circuit Judge, for conspiring against the Government, and they are now under arrest. The general impression seems to be that Gov. REED is in the right.

The following proclamation has been issued:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 7.

Whereas, The Assembly of Florida, as a body organized in extraordinary session, held by virtue of a proclamation issued by the Governor of Florida on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868, have impeached HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and,

Whereas, Under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Florida, the said HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida, is debarred from exercising the functions of the Executive office of the State, and the administration thereof devolves upon the Lieutenant-Governor;

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM H. GLEASON, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Florida, do issue my proclamation, taking possession of the Executive Department of the Government in all its parts, and I hereby call upon all citizens of the State to support the Government, obey the laws of the State, and preserve peace and quiet.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this sixth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. GLEASON,
Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor.
Attest: GEORGE ALDEN, Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 7, 1868.

To the Sheriff of Leon County, State of Florida:

SIR: I am, under the Constitution and laws of the State, the rightful Governor thereof, and shall continue to exercise the power and authority, and discharge the duties belonging to the office of the Executive Department, until the judicial tribunals of the State shall determine otherwise. To the determination of the Judiciary I will, like every other good citizen, yield peaceful and immediate obedience.

(Signed) HARRISON REED, Governor.

The following are the articles of impeachment:

First—He has been guilty of falsehood and lying while transacting business with the members of the Legislature and other officers of the State.

Second—I charge him with incompetency, inasmuch as he has filled commissions to officers in blank, and other irresponsible persons having issued them.

Third—He has issued a proclamation declaring many seats of the Legislature vacant before the members were duly elected and returned, had resigned or their legal term of service expired.

Fourth—He has been guilty of embezzlement, having taken away from the State Treasury securities and money, and sold such securities, and then failed to return a portion or all of the proceeds of the sale to the Treasury.

Fifth—He has been guilty of corruption and bribery, he having bartered and sold prominent offices in the State to sundry persons for money, to him in hand paid, and the nomination of such persons to the Senate for confirmation.

For and in consideration of these and many other crimes and misdemeanors which have come to my knowledge, I ask at the hands of the Assembly the impeachment, for high crimes and misdemeanors, of HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida.

HORATIO C. JENKS.

Gov. REED occupies the Executive rooms in the Capitol as heretofore. There has been no guard at the Capitol from 1 o'clock this morning until 7:30 this evening. Apparently the citizens fear trouble to-night, but as no one could profit by it, it is hoped that none will occur.

The case of Gov. REED against Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON and Secretary ALDEN, before Judge COKE, this afternoon, was put over until Friday next.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. Brownlow on the Result of the Late Election in Tennessee—The Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Gov. BROWNLOW, in this morning's *Whig*, speaking as to the probability of the Legislature's repealing the Franchise laws, says the recent elections have vindicated their past policy. Backward steps now would be dishonorable and unmanly, and refers to Georgia and Louisiana as examples of what a magnanimous policy will insure. He hopes the Legislature will not throw away the fruits of victory by a foolish display of magnanimity toward those who do not deserve it, and would abuse it to the danger of the State. The Legislature meets on Monday, and this will control their action. This city is illuminated to-night, in honor of Tuesday's victory.

THE ELECTION.

The Republican Majority in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The returns now in are sufficient to show that the State has gone for GRANT by a considerable majority, though the Conservatives have made large gains. It is believed the estimate of the *Morning Star*, given on Wednesday, approximates correctness. That gave the State to GRANT by 8,000 majority. Returns received from the Mountain District to-night, show the election of PLATO DURHAM, Conservative, for Congress. The delegation stands five Republicans, two Conservatives, a Democratic gain of one. The official count increases the Republican majority of New-Hanover County, including Wilmington, to 167, being a Republican gain of 245.

The Republican Majority in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Republican majority in this State now foots up 28,892, thirty counties having been heard from officially and the rest estimated. It is believed when the other thirty-six counties are heard from officially the majority will be nearly 40,000.

The Election in Arkansas—The Governor's Proclamation Declaring Martial Law.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 7.

The Radicals claim Pulaski County by 2,200, Sebastian by 7, Hempstead by 300, Deshia by 200, Pike by 200, and Jefferson by 1,800 majority. The Democrats carry Salina by 600, White by 1,500, Prairie by 1,000, and Oachita, Drew, Union, Columbia and Woodruff counties by large majorities. It is conceded that ROGERS, Democrat, is elected in the Second District to Congress. The First and Third Districts are doubtful. Democrats charge that the Governor's martial-law proclamation was made to justify the stopping of the election in eleven Democratic counties. Reports from Woodruff, Craighead and Little River counties show that the best feeling prevails among the citizens of all parties and colors. Martial law will be proclaimed in Little Rock and Pulaski counties on Monday.

The Democratic Majority in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 7.

Returns from thirty counties in this State give SEYMOUR and BLAIR majorities of 14,521, and GRANT majorities of 23,600. Nearly all of the inhabitants of the remaining counties are white, and will probably give a majority sufficient to overcome the majorities of the negro counties. The returns indicate that the result is doubtful.

The Democratic Majority in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 7.

Additional returns continue to increase the Democratic majority. From present indications it will reach 40,000.

The Post Office Frauds in Michigan—Nolle Prosequi Entered.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 7.

To-day in moving the entry of a *nolle prosequi* upon an indictment against Messrs. HOWARD & JOHNSON, of Buffalo, in the matter of the Post Office frauds, in the United States Circuit Court, before Justice SWAYNE, the counsel for the Government stated that a full and careful investigation of the case satisfied the Government that Messrs. HOWARD & JOHNSON were entirely clear of any complicity in the frauds, and it was but just to them publicly to state the fact. An order for *nolle prosequi* was therefore entered.

Navigation on the Welland Canal to be Resumed on Monday.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The repairs to the break in the Welland Canal at Allanburg have been almost completed. The propeller *Lawrence* was taken out of the lock to-day. Navigation will be resumed on Monday.

Senator Pomeroy Parading the Streets of Leavenworth Bareheaded.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, Nov. 7.

A sensation was made here last evening by the fulfillment of a pledge made by Senator POMEROY before election, that if Leavenworth County gave a Republican majority, he would walk bareheaded through the streets of this city. He was followed by an immense crowd with torches and transparencies. Citizens of all political opinions were anxious to see the novel spectacle of our Senator trudging bareheaded through the streets.

Gen. Rousseau at New-Orleans—Defence of His Conduct.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 7.

All the troops sent to reinforce Gen. ROUSSEAU during the excitement previous to election have been returned to their command.

The *Republican* has a leader defending Gen. ROUSSEAU from the attacks of the Radical Press North. It says:

"His recent position has been a most difficult one; and, knowing as we do what were his views, his wishes, and the means at his disposal to enforce those views and wishes, we propose to do a gallant soldier the justice of placing him correctly before the world. Gen. ROUSSEAU, recently from civil life, was well known as a decided Democrat; and it is part of the justice we render to say that he disavowed with promptitude any partisan bias in the administration of his command. When violence and riot threatened its worst consummation, the troops at his command were a mere handful. To the request that forces be dispatched to Franklin and Opelousas, he responded by an order directing the troops immediately to those points, but before they could move the disorders of the city increased to such a degree that not a musket could be spared. Feeling his weakness, he telegraphed to the Secretary of War, earnestly demanding that more troops be immediately sent to him. The Secretary ordered Gen. GILLEM to dispatch at once from Mississippi all the troops that could be spared. Through the leaders of the different parties he made constant efforts to quiet club and faction justice. Of him, therefore, requires us to say to our friends that he was earnest and true in his endeavors to protect life and prevent a riot."

The Canada Kidnapping Case—An Investigation Ordered—Departure of Lord Monck.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Lieutenant-Governor has issued instructions to the Police Magistrate of St. John to investigate and report upon the kidnapping of MILLS by American detectives, for the information of the General Government.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Lord MONCK sails for England next week.

Gen. WYNDHAM will be sworn in as administrator of the Government until the arrival of Sir JOHN YOUNG.

Oil Explosion and Fire in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 7.

An oil explosion at Messrs. ROCKEFELLER, ANDREWS & FLAGLER's refinery last night burned several boys severely and killed one man. The property was slightly damaged by fire.

MOORE, CAHOON & Co.'s planing mill was burned later in the evening. The loss is estimated at $20,000; fully insured.

A Fish-Oil and Glue Factory Burned at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The fish-oil and glue factory of PINCUS, WEST & Co. was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will amount to about $12,000. No insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Arrival of the Contoocook at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The United States steamer *Contoocook*, flying the flag of Rear Admiral H. K. HOFF, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, arrived in the Roads to-day from Norfolk. She is now adjusting her compasses, preparatory to a cruise in the Gulf. Passed in steamer *Maryland*, for Baltimore; brig *Grace M. Robins*, for Norfolk.

Fire in Middleboro, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The shovel and hammer works of BROWN, SHERMAN & WASHBURN, in Middleboro, Mass., were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is heavy. The amount has not been ascertained. Insured for $16,000.

Gen. Grant at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 7.

Gen. GRANT arrived here at noon to-day. He was presented to a large assemblage, but merely bowed his acknowledgments of the cheers that greeted his appearance. He left for Washington at 1:30 P. M.

Fire in Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The national bank and commission warehouse of A. B. RUCKER and GEORGE D. DAVIS & SONS were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is heavy, and is but partially injured.

Proceedings of the Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Legislature spent the entire day in discussing whether this is the beginning of a new session, or the continuation of the old session.

A Woman in Buffalo Sentenced to Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 7.

KATE JOHNSON, the murderess, was sentenced this morning to be hung Dec. 18.

WASHINGTON.

The Bavarian Treaty—Reissue of Redeemed Notes—Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

THE BAVARIAN TREATY.

The treaty between the United States and Bavaria is officially proclaimed.

It is provided that the citizens who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years, shall be held by Bavaria to be American citizens and be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of Bavaria, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within Bavaria five years, shall be held by the United States as citizens and be treated as such.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of one or the other country has not for either the effect of naturalization.

A naturalized citizen of the one party, on his return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals and fugitives from justice in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part and Bavaria on the other part the 12th day of December, 1853, remains in force without change.

THE REISSUE OF REDEEMED NOTES.

Although the Secretary of the Treasury believes he has power to reissue notes redeemed but not canceled, it is not determined what he will do, as this will depend upon circumstances; and according to what is believed here of an improved condition of the market, it may not become necessary to resort to that measure in order to afford relief.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $630,200.

Shipments for the Week.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York....	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston........	100,000
To the U. S. Depository at Cincinnati.........	15,000
To National Banks..........................	252,995

The following amounts are held in trust for the National Banks:

As security for circulating notes.........	$341,495,600
For public deposits........................	38,060,350
National Bank currency issued during the week..............................	83,600
Total to date................................	310,450,876
Mutilated bills returned....................	9,680,670
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed......	834,331
Actual circulation at this date.............	299,935,875

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major-Gen. S. S. Carroll, by direction of the Secretary of War, is ordered to report to Gen. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Horace Brooks, Colonel of the Fourth United States Artillery, now in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., is next in rank to Gen. Canby, late commander of the Department of Washington, and therefore succeeds Gen. Canby in command of this department.

Gen. Kilpatrick paid his respects to President Johnson to-day. Gen. Canby also had an interview.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gaugers—David B. Hall, Fourth Connecticut; James M. Driscoll, First California; Hugh Lynch, Thirteenth Ohio; R. W. Arnold, Fourth Ohio.

Storekeepers—R. L. Ireland, Fifth Kentucky; A. G. Goel, Second Pennsylvania; Thomas Jordan, Jacob A. Graham, Stephen Kelpers, James R. Dunbar, Thomas B. Graffin and John A. Wilson, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; David M. Good, Fourth Maryland.

Secretary MCCULLOCH has confirmed the nomination of CHARLES BEDGER as Supervisor for the Northern District of Ohio, and he was to-day appointed to that office.

COLFAX.

Speech at Harrisburg—What the New Administration Will Do.

While on his way to this City, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President elect, stopped for a few hours on Friday in Harrisburg, Penn., and was welcomed by a large number of his friends and supporters. He was introduced to the throng by Gov. GEARY, and from the balcony of the hotel spoke as follows:

GOV. GEARY AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have taken me to-day, I can assure you, completely by surprise. [A Voice—"As we like to do."] [Laughter and applause.] But I will answer your upturned faces, though briefly, in consequence of the shortness of the time allowed me, as the railroad officials have kindly consented to withhold the train in which I take departure, for a short time. I shall talk to you for a few moments with pleasure. I know how happy you all feel to-day. [Applause.] You have a right to be happy. [A Voice—"We have indeed," and cheers.] You belong to a party with the noblest principles that ever inspired an organization in all time. You belong to a party that has never bowed to wrong and oppression; that has never declared that we ought to enchain rather than enfranchise; crush, rather than elevate; trample down, rather than build up. It elevates and ennobles the mind; it appeals to the highest and noblest instincts of human nature; it has dared to take our cause down to the humblest, to the most down-trodden, and it has dared to plant them on their feet and make them men—men equal with ourselves. It has wiped out that stain upon our national escutcheon which has been a by-word throughout the civilized nations of the world. [Applause.] We have, indeed, dared to uphold our principles; and though we were calumniated and reviled by all the enemies of right in this broad land, and set upon by the haters of human freedom, we pressed on, with the magic motto upon our banners, "Liberty to all men!" and in this sign we have triumphed. [Great cheering.] We commended our cause to the eternal throne and rested our fate on Him who is the protector of the helpless and the friendless, and He, from His eternal throne, put our enemies to flight. [Cheers.] What has been the course of the Democratic Party during the past few years? What has been their policy? Three times we have met them in the canvass. In 1864 they made their platform at Chicago just as they pleased. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM was the chief author of that platform. They denounced the war as a failure and proclaimed to the American people and to the world, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a despot, a tyrant, a traitor, a usurper; and they dared then and there to desert the nation in its hour of sore trial. [Cries of "That's so."] They dared to demand the right of secession. They hung out the white flag of surrender, and the great people of this country struck down that flag and that platform because they dared thus to desert the cause of the nation in its very hour of triumph. [Cheers.] In 1866 they met us again, this once proud and powerful, but autocratic and domineering, Democratic Party; then they wrote their own platform, as they did in 1864; then they arrayed us as tyrannical, because we did not allow rebels to pollute the halls of our nation's capital and make laws for the widows and children of those they had slain. Again they were defeated. The people determined that loyalty should govern what loyalty had preserved, [great cheering,] and God crowned our efforts with triumph. Again, in 1868, they once more wrote their platform as they pleased. Again they placed in the field their chosen candidate on the platform written by WADE HAMPTON. They declared the Reconstruction measures of Congress unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. They threw the gauntlet down at our feet. We met them and won the glorious victory over which you rejoice to-day. [Applause.] As often as they make such issues with us, the loyal, patriotic, noble, American people will strike them down, as they have done three times during the four years just past. [Applause.] This is not all the significance of this victory which we have won. I can imagine, while we are here rejoicing over the glad news of victory, that there are some men in the South who, though they are rejoicing in their hearts, do not exhibit their enthusiasm. They are the tried Union men of the South, who rejoiced not in the public streets, but hung upon the outskirts of hostile crowds with blanched faces, to learn when they were to have protection—whether this great country would stand by them, or whether their dearest rights were to be outraged, and, amid the murmurs and scowls and the acts of the crowd that was rebuked by the glorious news, they were assured that there should be peace in all this land, that there should be protection for every loyal man, they did go home, not shouting with joy, as you do here to-day; but these good loyal men of the South gathered around their hearthstones on bended knees with their wives and daughters and sisters, to thank God that they were protected. [Applause.] My friends, it is a noble, a magnificent, a patriotic triumph. It means, in the decisive language of our great leader, emphatically, "Let us have peace." [Tremendous applause.] It means protection to every man in our land. By this grand popular vote you have settled that principle that every man has the right to go South or North, East or West, throughout the whole length and breadth of the Union, unmolested, so long as he is devoted to our flag, and that he is to be protected by it against outrage and wrong. It means that he may sing his loyal songs wherever he may go, with none to molest or make him afraid. The only place in this broad land where you cannot sing the battle songs of freedom, such as—

"Down with the traitors,
And up with the stars,"

is on the blood-stained fields of the South, where your soldiers fell. We may sing them everywhere throughout the world except in that region. You may sing these songs among the banditti of Italy or among the thugs of India, with no one to lift even a finger against you. You may even sing them among the Cannibals, and no one dare molest you under the protection of the flag of the United States. The only place where you cannot sing them is over the graves of our patriotic dead, the graves into which rebel bullets sent our brave soldiers. But this sad era is about ended. We will have a chieftain in the chair—I mean President ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Great cheering, and a voice, "Yes, and President too"—renewed cheering.] who broke down their power and tore their traitorous weapons from their hands, and he will protect you in your rights. [Immense cheering.] He told me himself that every man should have liberty to express his sentiments under the broad and powerful protection of the Government. [Renewed cheering.] What he says he means. Be assured that the day of liberation is at hand. Now, my friends, I have little time to spare. Thanking you for your kind and friendly greeting, I bid you God speed, and I bid you good-bye. [Prolonged and tremendous cheering.]

Gov. GEARY proposed three cheers for Gen. GRANT, our President elect, which were given with a hearty will. Some one proposed three cheers for COLFAX, which were given with willing zest.

Vice-President COLFAX then retired, amid storms of applause. Gen. CAMERON and Gov. GEARY then drove off with their guest to the Reading Railroad Depot. Here he was again subjected to a warm hand-shaking with the masses who crowded around him. At 1:10 o'clock he took his departure for New-York, accompanied as far as Lebanon by Hon. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, Senator from the Sixteenth District.

ARMY ORDERS.

The Assignment of Gen. Canby to the Command of the Fifth District.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 91.—I. The following orders have been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4, 1868.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department of Texas, consisting of the State of Texas. He will, without unnecessary delay, turn over his present command to the next officer in rank, and proceed to the command to which he is hereby assigned, and, on assuming the same, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS is hereby relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

II. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Brevet Major-Gen. CANBY will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Austin, Texas, to relieve Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS of the command of the Fifth Military District.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

Confinement of Soldiers in Penitentiaries.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 90.—The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Soldiers may, for certain offences not strictly military, be sentenced by general court-martial to confinement in a penitentiary. If any State in a military department has made provision by law for confinement in a penitentiary thereof of prisoners under sentence by courts-martial of the United States, the department commander may designate such penitentiary as a place for the execution of any such sentence to penitentiary confinement: but if no such provision has been made by any State in the department, the record will be forwarded to the Secretary of War for designation of a prison. The authority which has designated the place of confinement, or higher authority, can change the place of confinement, or mitigate or remit the sentence. The same rules apply to prisoners sentenced by military commission, so long as the law under which the military commission acted is in force; but when that law ceases to be operative, the President alone can change the place of confinement, or mitigate or remit the sentence.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt-Gen.

LOUISIANA.

The Recent Troubles in New-Orleans—Correspondence Between Gov. Warmouth and Gen. Schofield.

The following correspondence between Gov. WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, and the Secretary of War, is published in the New-Orleans papers:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1868.

The Mayor of New-Orleans has appointed a Chief of Police, who has demanded a surrender by the legally-constituted authorities. I ask that Gen. ROUSSEAU be instructed to maintain the latter in possession, and to repress any violent efforts to enforce such surrender made by the appointee of the Mayor, backed, as I have reason to believe he will be, by the mob.

H. C. WARMOUTH, Governor.

Hon. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War, Washington.

(Cipher Telegram.)
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1868.

Gov. Warmouth, New-Orleans:

For answer to your dispatch of the 29th, you are referred to a telegram from the President to Gen. ROUSSEAU of this date.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

Cipher message.

JAMES NEWELL, Cipher Operator.

(Cipher Telegram.)
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1868.

Brevet Major-Gen. L. H. Rousseau, Commanding, &c.:

You are expected and authorized to take all legitimate steps necessary and proper to prevent breaches of the peace, or hostile collisions between citizens. Questions relating to the civil policy of the State must be left to the proper authorities for consideration and settlement. The object is to preserve peace and restore civil government to the people according to the principles laid down in the Constitution. You are referred to instructions heretofore given, which are deemed full and ample for all just and lawful purposes.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
Transmitted by command of Gen. U. S. GRANT.
Acknowledge receipt.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A true copy:
THOMAS H. NEILL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Louisiana.

The Difficulty in Augusta, Ga., on Election Day.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutional, Nov. 4.

The election yesterday promised in the morning to pass without disturbance of any character, and until about 2:30 o'clock everything seemed working well. The polls, three in number, one up stairs and two down, were under the charge of Democrats and Republicans, about equally divided. There were about thirty deputies appointed by the Sheriff, fifteen from each party, and the entire crowd of voters was kept outside of the City Hall lot and only allowed to enter in small numbers at a time, the whites using one gate, the blacks the other. After voting, each person, white and black, passed through and went out at the back gate of the City Hall. The challengers from both parties were stationed at the various polls doing the duty assigned them, when about 2:30 o'clock the quiet was broken.

From the best information we can obtain the facts of the difficulty are as follows:

While one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens was in the performance of his duty, as manager at one of the polls, administering and explaining the oath to a colored challenged voter, the military Mayor of the city, in a wanton and unprovoked manner, objected to his act and used toward him some very opprobrious and abusive language. The report of the trouble was borne to the City Hall front gate, where the crowd was waiting its turn to enter, and caused considerable excitement among both white and blacks, culminating in a negro cursing an Irishman. The negro was instantly shot—by whom it is not known. The row then, of course, became general, pistols being drawn and fired by both parties, the negroes, however, running away in large numbers. In the fight, the Irishman who received the cursing, we understand, was mortally wounded, and three or four negroes wounded slightly. Most of the pistols of the white men were fired in the air, which accounts for the small number of casualties from forty or fifty shots. In a few moments, however, the efforts of the Radical Sheriff, A. G. RUFFIN, to rally the negroes having failed, quiet was restored, and the company of Federal soldiers, under command of a gallant and high-toned officer, took control of the City Hall yard, not, however, interfering with the balloting. About this time the Sheriff advanced toward the front gate of the yard in company with a Federal soldier, and directed him to arrest a young man whom he (RUFFIN) pointed out. The young man said he had done nothing to be arrested for, when the soldier turned to RUFFIN and said: "If you wish me to arrest him you must get orders from my superior officer;" whereupon there was considerable hissing and jeering of RUFFIN by the crowd which surrounded him, and in the midst of it a dull sound was heard, and RUFFIN said to the man to whom he was speaking at the time, "I am shot." The man told him no, that he was frightened; and even when he fell no one supposed it anything but a faint, until they picked him up and found that he was dead. The ball entered the back, and must have passed near the heart, if not through it.

No one knew whence the shot came, nor who fired it, as no weapon was exposed and every one supposed the difficulty ended.

The military held the control of the polls until their close, and while we go to press the city is under command of the Major, who is the ranking officer of the Federal troops at this point, and the citizens, by his directions, are patroling the streets and reporting to him. We have heard of no disturbance, however, since the one at 2:30, and believe that, had the negroes been free from Radical influence, that would not have occurred to mar the day with its blood.

We are sincerely rejoiced that the day is past, and think that the Democratic Party has not only done its duty by being moderate, forbearing and temperate, but it has risen nobly to a man and cast a largely increased vote for right, truth and liberty.

The Daring Attempt at Bank Robbery in Corning.

From the Corning Democrat, Nov. 5.

One of the boldest attempts to rob a bank occurred in this village in broad daylight on Monday afternoon, the 2d inst., that has ever been recorded. Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., a stranger entered the George Washington Bank and inquired of the teller, Mr. GEO. EATON, a young man of about 18 years of age, for the proprietor, Mr. GEO. W. PATTERSON, Jr. Being informed that he was not in, the stranger announced himself as a special Government detective, and stated that he had warrants for their arrest on the charge of issuing counterfeit money. "Very well," said the teller, "I will lock up and go with you to find Mr. PATTERSON," and with this he gathered up all the money and commenced putting it into the vault. "No," said the detective, starting to go behind the counter, "I must effect your arrests separately." GEORGE directed him to remain outside of the counter while he locked the vault, telling him that he might then arrest him, but the man didn't do so. GEORGE, however, had the vault locked before he could reach him. The detective then handcuffed him, took him into the back room of the bank, locked all the doors, and, taking the keys, went to arrest Mr. PATTERSON. He immediately returned, however, and at once proceeded to business. Holding a revolver to GEORGE's head he said, "Young man, you may as well know my business at once. I want the money of this bank or I will blow your brains out." GEORGE replied, "Blow, you can't have any money." He knew that if he let him get the money death was certain, for the robber would then kill him to be rid of the only witness against him. If he refused to give up the money, that would be saved anyway, and he stood a little better chance of having his life saved. In vain the robber threatened, and getting angry, commenced to throttle GEORGE. GEORGE then cried for help, and the man pulled out an arrangement to gag him with. A scuffle ensued, during which the robber got his face badly scratched, and, if GEORGE had not been handcuffed, would have undoubtedly been overpowered. He then offered to compromise, but GEORGE still refused to surrender a cent of the funds.

He could not get into the vault unless the teller unlocked it for him, and becoming alarmed at the delay occasioned by his persistent refusal to do so, he finally told GEORGE that he didn't want to kill him, and that if he would promise not to expose him, and would give him a chance to get away, he would release him; and that if he would not do this he should be obliged to murder him. GEORGE had to agree to this, and soon after the two emerged from the bank and walked over as far as the Erie passenger depot. Here the teller left him and crossed over the street, expecting to find Mr. PATTERSON in his hall. Mr. PATTERSON was not there, however, and GEORGE then went to his house. Not finding him there, he did not stop to tell even Mrs. PATTERSON the circumstances, but hurried back to the depot, where he found him. Here he quickly related to Mr. PATTERSON all the facts, and measures were at once instituted for the arrest of the would-be thief. Mr. "Government Detective" however had taken due advantage of the delay, and his whereabouts are as yet undiscovered. He was traced to Painted Post, where a person answering his description was seen at the depot by Dr. A. N. ROBBINS, of this village. From there he evidently struck out across the country, and is undoubtedly making his way through woods and by-roads to some obscure locality. He wore a fashionable round-top, low-crown hat, and a short, black, close fitting sack coat. His face was shaved clean, and must now bear the marks of being badly scratched. At Painted Post he had a patch on his nose and cheek, and carried in his hand a very small hand traveling bag or satchel. He is of medium size, and apparently from 25 to 30 years of age. Two hundred dollars reward is offered for his arrest—$100 by PATTERSON and $100 by the village of Corning. The fellow was evidently accompanied by one or two accomplices, and when he locked the teller in the room, to go, as he said, to arrest Mr. PATTERSON, he merely went to a front window to see if there was any danger attending further proceedings.

CALIFORNIA.

The Rage for Owning Farms—Increase in the Price for Land.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 13.

More farms have been cut up and sold in this State during the present year, probably, than in any three previous years. Of the more than thirty thousand people who have come in since January last, a large proportion have been eager to buy lands for homesteads and farming purposes, while a great many old residents have caught the land fever and have bought on speculation. We have been earnestly calling for an influx of population, and for more occupants of the soil. Two years of successful wheat-growing have brought agriculture in this State into the front rank of industrial pursuits. There is no danger that farming will be overdone, but there is danger of inflating the prices of agricultural lands beyond all reasonable warrant. Many buy at haphazard, and as if the last chance had come. There is more land in California than there is in the United Kingdom of Great Britain; and were there 3,000,000 added to our population there would still be virgin soil waiting to be segregated into farms. We hear of instances where wheat farms have been rented during the present Autumn, at a price per acre very nearly equal to the value of the land. These prices range from $3 to $10 per acre; and small parcels of land have even been rented at a higher figure. If there should be such a failure of the wheat crop next year as has occurred in some previous years, the "dead broke" men will be as plenty as after the collapse of the Frazer River excitement. Then again, the rush has carried up the prices of poor lands beyond all safe figures. These have been bought in most instances by parties who have recently come to the State, and who know little or nothing of their relative value. There was a time during the mining stock excitement, where everybody wanted "feet," and they got them to their sorrow. Now, many people are rushing about wildly for land, buying often without having seen what they are paying their money for, taking everything upon trust, and of course in many instances, getting sold badly. Some of these lands are embraced in districts where, by a lack of moisture, not more than one good crop can be depended upon in every three years. A considerable advance in the price of good grain lands is the very natural result of two good wheat crops in succession. They might possibly bear a further advance and then not be rated above their actual value. The lands are well adapted to other than wheat culture, are at no great remove from tide water or railroads, and the holders could at any time put them to profitable uses aside from growing wheat.

Manufacture of Silk in California.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Oct 7.

Mulberry trees are already here in great abundance, the "Natural Wealth of California" giving 4,000,000 of trees for 1867, and we may say at least 5,000,000 for next year's use. The production of eggs has kept pace with the means to supply food for the worms, for it has been stimulated by a full demand from abroad. We raise two crops of cocoons in a season, as the rule, but three crops are not unfrequent, though the third crop draws too severely on the vitality of the tree, by overplucking of the leaves, and it should be discouraged. We can expect but one crop of eggs in a season. The second is left to us for home use. The cocoon which the miller cuts his way through suffers a loss of value by the continuity of the thread being broken. But it makes good silk for goods not requiring long staple. Of this spun silk, we are accumulating stock. Mr. ENGLANDER, who made so creditable a dispay of silk fringes at the Fair, says it can be worked up here by our present facilities. Besides this stock, the sound cocoons left for silk this year may be rated at one million, and so rapid is the reproduction that this would make ten millions for 1869. One cocoon averages six hundred yards of silk fibre. Ten millions of cocoons will produce thirty thousand pounds of fibre. To reel, weave and complete the fabric would give steady employment to one thousand hands, besides the great number that would find work gathering leaves, attending and feeding the worms. When we consider that in 1870 the rapid increase of silkworms, all healthy, will give us five to ten times more cocoons than 1869, we are sensible that there is no time to be lost in going into the making of silk.

Have we skill and have we machinery? Mr. PREVOST has settled the question of our skill in feeding and caring for the worms. Mme. MATTCH, the Italian lady, whose reeling from the cocoons added so much attraction to the Fair, proves that we can manage that department. In one season this simple unwinding of cocoons may be taught expertly to any number of girls. Making silk sewing thread is as simple as making other thread. Dyeing silk, though it has some peculiarities, can be done by workmen skilled in other fine coloring, and, at least, the artesian waters of our San Bruno range have the requisite freedom from impurity. Can we weave silk? will not be questioned by any one who has seen the silk cloth actually and continuously made during four weeks at the Fair, by Messrs. JOSEPH and ISIDOR NEUMANN, whose perseverance is worthy of the highest reward; and we trust they will soon realize it in substantial success and in public acknowledgment. Mr. NEUMANN has a number of new looms of the best construction ready for use, and he has invented a reel, which was in use at the Fair, and which is all that can be desired. Though silk eggs bring a price that tempts us to export them just now, the establishment of manufactories would show that it would pay us better to lose the surplus eggs and save the cocoons for thread and cloth. Notwithstanding the price of labor, we can make our own silk for 25 per cent. less than the importer can put the foreign fabric on his shelves. Our land is cheaper, our trees are more prolific of leaves, our worms are not infected with disease that kills half of them and injures the silk-making perfection of the rest; our trees are new, and the quality of the leaves for food is untainted by the effects of long-continued plucking. Our climate alone gives advantages in the superior weight of our cocoons, and in the perfection of the silk they yield, to counterbalance the greater wages of labor, if we had not the other advantages enumerated; and no branch of industry affords so great a proportion of light and pleasant work for the employment of women and children.

How the Recent Earthquake Shock Affected One Individual.

From the Sacramento Union, Oct. 23.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have never been one of those who either thought or said that I should like to experience the shock of an earthquake, that I might know how it felt. The accounts I had heard from others, or read in the public prints, had satisfied me fully, and left no wish behind for any personal experience. But I have had some of the latter, though most unwillingly on my part, and can assure you that no repetition is or will be desired. I will endeavor briefly to describe the scene and my own impressions.

I was stopping in San Francisco at the house of a friend on Kearny-street, between Sutter and Post. It was a four-story brick building, and our room was on the third story, the Kearny-street front. The weather was delightful, and I had been sitting by the open window for an hour engaged in reading. My companion had just finished dressing, and I had arisen from the window to accompany her to the breakfast table, when the house was shaken as if a heavily loaded wagon was being rapidly driven over the pavement. In fact, as there had been several alarms of fire during my stay, the rushing of the steam fire-engines through that street made about the same noise and jar that first attracted my notice. Stepping back to the window, I discovered nothing of the kind, but saw people rushing from the buildings on the opposite side of the street. I immediately knew it was an earthquake; nor, indeed, by this time, could any doubt have existed, for the whole building was being shaken and the noise was like rattling thunder. I remembered the advice given by residents in earthquake countries, to seek and remain under an arch, if possible. I saw that my companion was under one, and I reached for the door to unlock and open it. The movements and sensations were now terrific, for I can think of no other word that can describe either or both combined. At first it was as if a giant was pounding the whole house from underneath. The vertical shocks almost raised me from the floor, so palpable and severe were the concussions. These lasted perhaps for fifteen seconds, and then gave place to other and more fearful and sickening motions. The whole building seemed to sway to and fro, the floors to rise and fall, and the bricks were grinding together as if the walls were about to come to the ground. If any one can describe the emotions or sensations of such a moment, he then holds a far more graphic pen than does your humble servant. Fortunately, these could not have lasted more than ten seconds, though it seemed to be minutes. The plastering ground together and fell in large patches all over the room and house. I am satisfied that, had these lateral movements continued thus violent for a whole minute even, not only our building, but every other one of brick would have come tumbling to the ground. I cannot describe the feeling of relief when this horrible movement ceased, and we were both unhurt. We knew not how soon another shock would come, and, at the earliest moment, we did, what every human being in San Francisco desired to do, left the brick for a house of wood, and only stopped in it until the next boat left for Sacramento.

Do you ask if we were afraid? I answer yes, and he or she is simply a fool who would pretend to say otherwise. I know that soon after, I saw and heard hundreds laughing and making sport of the earthquake, but the rapidity of the movements of the same parties into the middle of the street, when the second great shock came, told its own story as to the real sentiment of all. Thousands never entered a building again during the day. The details (none of them exaggerated) you will get in the papers; but one little incident, of which I was an eye and ear witness, you will not. In front of a building a certain doctor was standing, his wife and several other ladies being near him. He was saying that he had not been at all afraid, when his wife, who was still as pale as a corpse, shook her finger in his face and thus silenced him: "You needn't tell me that; you were as white as anybody, and more than that, you ran out of the room as fast as you could, and left me to take care of myself!" The doctor subsided, as well he might, for it was a point-blank shot.

It was indeed a day of terror in that city, and for one, having felt and heard an earthquake and seen its dire effects, I am quite of the opinion that hereafter absence of body will be as good as presence of mind! A gentleman who was in Callao during the recent earthquake in that city, says that the shock yesterday in San Francisco was equal in violence but much shorter in duration.

Yours, W. H. F.

FIGHTING FOR OYSTERS.

Engagement Between Virginia and Maryland Forces—Boats Scuttled—One Man Reported Killed.

From the Baltimore American.

CRISFIELD, Md., Friday, Nov. 6, 1868.

A fight took place yesterday, at Tyler's Creek, Smith's Island, Somerset County, in Maryland waters, between several Maryland oyster boats and armed Virginia oyster revenue steamers. The Maryland men scuttled their boats to prevent being captured, and swam ashore. One Virginian was killed during the fight. The waters near are disputed territory, both States claiming jurisdiction over them. There is much excitement here, and all desire to know "Where is Swann's navy?"

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From information which was received from a resident of Crisfield, who left there by the steamer *Sue* on Thursday night and arrived in Baltimore yesterday morning, it appears that the three oyster schooners which were attacked are owned and commanded by Captains who live on what is known as the disputed line between Maryland and Virginia. One of the boats is named the *Lewis Finney*, and the names of the others are as yet unknown. Two of the Captains are named JOHN EVANS and JOHN TRENT; who the other was is unknown. On Thursday afternoon the boats were fishing for oysters in Tangier Sound, near the lower end of Smith's Island, when three of the oyster police boats of the State of Virginia, small steamers, armed and manned, were seen approaching rapidly. The fishing boats got up their anchors, took in their drags, and went off rapidly toward Tyler's Creek, a small inlet running up into Smith's Island, and which is claimed by the authorities of Virginia to be the dividing line between the States. The steamers followed them up the creek as far as their draft of water would allow them, and after getting up as far as they could go without danger of grounding, sent out cutters in search of the fishing boats. The Captains having charge of the latter, seeing no other mode of escape, ran them on shore and took to the woods to avoid capture. What further followed is not certainly known, but it is supposed that the schooners were scuttled and rendered for the present useless to their owners. It was reported at Crisfield that after the oystermen left their vessels they rallied on shore and fired several shots at their pursuers, and that one of the latter was killed. The men from the steamers then went back to their vessels, which were taken back into Tangier Sound. On the same day one of the Virginia steamers captured a Philadelphia oyster boat, which was dredging in he Sound, and compelled the Captain to pay $150 for doing so. A dispatch was sent yesterday from Crisfield to the Government authorities here asking that a revenue cutter be sent down to protect the oystermen, but as the only one here is now on the ways being repaired, she could not be sent immediately.

A Woman and her Son Shot in Missouri.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal, Nov. 4.

We learn by a gentleman from Clay County that a very mysterious murder was committed last Monday evening, on the Barry Road, about three miles north of that place. Mrs. MARSHALL, a widow lady, 50 years of age, and her son, JOHN MARSHALL, aged about 30, living in a grove about half a mile from the main road, was discovered shot, the mother dead and the son in a dying condition. Mrs. MARSHALL was shot with a revolver through the jugular vein, and must have died instantly. Her son was wounded in the head and through both thighs. About midnight, a neighbor, Mr. CHALFANT, heard a male and female voice scream "Murder!" about half a mile distant, and heard two shots fired immediately afterward. Mr. CHALFANT was afraid to go to the spot by himself, and called some neighbors to go with him. They went to the house and found JOHN MARSHALL wounded and bleeding. He had passed thirty feet from the place where he was shot into a horse lot a short distance from the house. Upon being asked where his mother was, he replied, "murdered." She must have been killed before he was shot. Mr. CHALFANT asked him repeatedly if he knew who did the deed. He answered that he did, but would not tell. Mrs. MARSHALL was going to milk the cows when the fatal ball struck her. The son had just returned from Platte City. He had been to sell horses, and the money was taken from him. The house had the appearance of being hastily rifled. The whole surrounding neighborhood is using every endeavor to ferret out the murderer. JOHN MARSHALL is reported to be a very quiet and industrious man.

That One Vote in Chemung County.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Nov. 7.

We stated yesterday that the man who gave that "one vote" which gave this county to GRANT had "laid up a store of blessed recollections imperishable and inexhaustible." We are now satisfied that the distinguished honor of saving the county, at great personal risk and sacrifice, belongs to LUCAS BREWER, of the First Ward. Mr. BREWER, while engaged some weeks ago in helping to raise a Grant and Colfax pole, broke his leg and has been confined to his house ever since. But he was determined to vote for GRANT and he did. He insisted upon being carried to the polls. He was placed on a lounge as comfortably as possible, and in that way was taken from his residence to the polls, where he deposited his vote for GRANT, COLFAX, GRISWOLD, WARD and the entire Republican ticket. There may be others who deserve equal praise, but with our present information we regard to Mr. BREWER as the banner voter of the County of Chemung.

Important Decisions.

At the October term of the De Kalb (Ga.) Superior Court, Judge POPE made the following decisions:

1. That the provision in the Relief law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to the effect that the jury might reduce the claim sued on, upon proof of the losses in property which the defendant had sustained, was unconstitutional, null and void.

2. That Confederate Treasury notes were an illegal consideration, and that no recovery could be had upon a note given for that currency.

3. That the provision in the State Constitution which prohibits the Courts from entertaining jurisdiction of demands for the price or hire of slaves, was no bar to an action on a covenant of warranty of soundness of a slave sold and paid for before the late war, such a case not being within either the letter or spirit of the provision referred to.

SMOKE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—It is a singular fact that with the wind setting toward the land, the smoke which was observed in San Francisco a few days since was even more dense off the entire coast, north of this port, for some distance at sea, than at any point on the land. Capt. JOHNSON, of the schooner *Mary Reed*, just returned from Coos Bay, reports that while off the coast near that place, he encountered smoke so dense as to be almost suffocating, and which seriously obstructed his progress. He also states that in one day three hundred birds fell dead upon the deck of the schooner. It is still an open question whether the smoke came from Oregon, as generally believed at first, or from some point to seaward, and its character and origin is yet a matter of doubt.—*San Francisco Alta, Oct. 14.*

HEAVY MARINE LOSS.—The ship *Ellen Sears*, which left this port Oct. 8, 1867, with a cargo of wheat, bound for Liverpool, has never arrived, and has never been heard from. A year and a day after the date of sailing the legal presumption took effect that she was a total loss, and on Saturday last the National Insurance Company, of this city, paid over to H. & W. PIERCE, the claimants, $85,000, this being the sum underwritten by the Company, which had in the meantime procured reinsurance of $15,000 in the Merchants' Mutual and $10,000 in the Freeman's Fund, so that the loss sustained by the National is reduced to $35,000.—*San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 31.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE ETERNITY OF GOD.

From the Danish of Zedlitz.

Lovely is earth, in gladness opulent,
And heaven's firmament is strong;
They as a garment shall wax old, be rent,
Shall perish, though their reign be long.
He who from nothing called them by his nod,
Remains the same, is the Eternal God.

Ere Time arose, and ere the regal sun
To world on world gave life and light,—
Ere man sprang forth to see what God had done,
And glorify His love and might,—
Ere the rapt seraph grandly breathed God's praise,
He lived, the Lord of everlasting days.

If all things, in the whirl of fiercest ire,
Were wildly trampled, torn, and crushed;
If the whole universe, in gulfs of fire,
To hideous ruin madly rushed;
If Nature, sweetest, noblest, were to die,
God still would be His own eternity.

Rises the sun and shines benign, goes down;
Day chasteth night, night chasteth day;
Earth pours her treasures, wears her gorgeous crown;
Then treasures, crown alike decay.
What is immensity, but change immense?
Yet varies not God's being, high, intense.

Yea God, Thou art immutable, and Thou
Defiest Death, and scornest Time;
Never shall be my hope less bright than now,
For its foundation is sublime.
Father, Thou hast been our Redeemer great,
And Thou wilt be our God compassionate.

Then let all earthly gladness fade, depart,
And let all earthly hopes grow dim;
Let from my lips the cry of anguish dart,
And let my eyes in sorrow swim;
In joy, affliction's cry and tear shall end:
Thou God, consolest, Thou, Immortal Friend!

DEAD-MAN'S FERRY.

From Routledge's Christmas Annual.

The locality in which the strange events here recorded took place, was so called on account of a trial between two neighboring parishes, to decide on which the expense of burying the bodies of those found drowned ought to fall. This was in the time of GEORGE I. The trial terminated in an order to put up a breakwater as a river-boundary between the two properties, and on whichever side of it the drowned bodies lodged that parish must give it burial. So it was ever after called Dead-Man's Ferry. Places that are lonesome, desolate, making one feel sad and melancholy, are in this part called "weird and eerie," and are looked upon as haunted, ailing, accursed. Such is the scenery on the north side of the ferry, where the wide, wild marshes stretch out for many miles, pouring out their waters from the deep dikes, through which they are drained, with a never-ending melancholy moaning, into the river, that makes one feel somehow very sad while listening to the fall. Beside many of these watercourses grow large old pollard willows, whose trunks are often hollow, yet their decayed remnants send out great upright shoots, that spread and touch one another, and make green gloomy-looking avenues between; while the sides, which overhang the dikes and dip their hanging sprays into the water, have a drowning, deathly look, especially when the rain falls, and goes drop, drop, drop down the leaves into the watercourse. But the Ramper, that runs through the Delf, for so the ancient road is called, that extends along the middle of the long, lake-like mere—dug, no doubt, to make it, in times of which we have no record, hence called "delf," hole or pit—was the wildest part of all. The Delf had no known outlet; if the water escaped, it was by some deep subterraneous passage which had never been discovered: hence it had a stillness which favored the growth of almost every variety of aquatic plants, some of them of gigantic dimensions, while in the spaces free from this luxuriant vegetation, the water was as bright as crystal, and frightfully deep. A long pole or rail, plunged slantingly into one of these bright, mirror-like openings under the aquatic plants, would not again rise to the surface, but remain embedded beneath them until they died down in the Winter, when the wood would be seen floating on the surface of the Delf. No one ever ventured to bathe in it, not even the boldest swimmer, for fear of getting entangled in the long water-weeds. Cattle that fed in the marshes, and had gone off the Ramper to drink, had got lost in the great strong net-work of these water-plants and were drowned. No drag could anywhere be moved along the bottom for more than a few yards, for when it caught among the entangled fibres, it took the united strength of half a score men to free it. Pike weighing from thirty to sixty pounds, and with heads as big as those of young crocodiles, had been taken out of the Delf. It was the most "eerie and weird-like" spot that ever suicide sought out to throw a living soul into, and almost made one shudder, in the twilight of a clouded day, to walk through it. But on a dark, starless night it was dangerous to pass along, as there was not the slightest fence on either hand, and one step off the Ramper to the right or the left, was to plunge clean down to a deep and silent death.

There was a hut on one side of the river, consisting of four bare walls, roofed over, and a bench for passengers to sit on and take shelter while the boat came across. On the other side a similar convenience was formed out of an old barge placed endways, with a seat across, and a few boards overhead to keep off the rain. Both these huts were called ferry-houses, and the one made out of the old barge was known as the wooden ferry-house, behind which stretched the Ramper and the Delf, visible for the length of a mile or two from the river bank, which lay behind the wooden hut, and went bending round the great river curve, and for miles beyond the low-lying marshes. The Ferry-house, or Old Ferry-boat as it was named on the swing sign, was very ancient, and had been a tavern far beyond the reach of living memory, and stood some two hundred yards from the brick shed on the south side of the river. The landlord rented the ferry, and boarded and lodged the ferryman, besides paying him his wages quarterly. In Summer time the Old Ferryboat had a good run of customers from the neighboring market-town, having spacious gardens both before and behind, and that facing the river was recently laid out in flower-beds, the work of the ferryman; for he was also gardener, and, as he said, Jack-of-all-trades beside. Many an inquest had been held at the Old Ferry-boat, on the drowned bodies taken out of the river. On wintry nights, when the river roared, and the wind was high and contrary, those who called "Boat!" from the north side, had to shout very loud, and often to call many times, before making themselves heard, especially if the ferryman was napping beside the tap-room fire.

It was on a wild evening in Autumn, when hundreds of clouds, which had broken loose from the mass—gathered somewhere out of sight—where hurrying after each other to the north, as if seeking for a new resting-place somewhere beyond, when the new moon showed her silver sickle at intervals through the broken openings in the sky, that the ferryman sat alone in the brick shed, smoking his short black pipe, and wondering if he should be called across any more that night, when he heard footsteps approaching and some one speaking aloud, as if angry or excited. He went out and saw a man and a woman coming up, who became silent as soon as they saw him. He noticed that the woman walked slowly and heavily, and that from her appearance she was near her confinement. She carried a large bundle slung over one arm, which she put down in the bottom of the boat, then seated herself, as if tired. The man stood up, and never spoke a word. He assisted the woman to get out when they had crossed the river, and she said "Thank you, kindly." He held the bundle toward the man for him to take it, but he walked on, and the ferryman held it while she slid her arm between where it was knotted, then again bending her bare elbow in the clothing it contained, said, "You are very kind," after which she put it down again. He noticed some baby-clothing, while she undid the bundle to twist it up tighter, before he put it on her arm a second time. This short delay caused the man to stop, turn round, and say, "Now, then! are you going to be all night?"

She hurried after the man instantly, walking quick, as if afraid of him. He noticed that she seemed very poorly and thinly clad, and had a bruise on her cheek, as if she had been struck a day or two before. She was a good-looking woman.

The man—who was seen by hundreds afterward—had a countenance that photographed itself at once on the memory. It was swarthy, deeply pitted with pock-marks—so deep, indeed, as to look like dark holes on that side of the face that was in shadow, while the bridge of his nose was broken, evidently in some hard fight, and his eyes were small, and deep-set in a round bullet-head, which, together with his short neck and black hair, gave him as savage and ruffianly an appearance as ever eye looked upon. He was also of low stature, broad-set, with powerful limbs, which he seemed proud of, as the knee-breeches, worsted stockings, and laced boots, fitted so well that there was scarcely a wrinkle anywhere. He wore a loose cotton-velvet coat, threadbare in many places, a shaggy plush waistcoat, and round his thick neck a yellow silk handkerchief, tied in a knot at the front, with the long ends thrust inside his waistcoat. His long strides, and the way he leaned his heavy head forward showed that he was one who worked at railway embankments, or other earth-works. In the Midland Counties men so employed are called "navigators" and "bankers," and often work together in gangs of many hundreds when canals were made in former days, as they do on the new railways at the present time.

At first the ferryman made sure that they were going in the direction of a village that stood a mile or two higher up beside the river; and had they taken that road, they would have occupied his thoughts no more than any other travelers he ferried over and forgot. It was not until they gained the Ramper, and on through the lake-like Delf, that he watched them. Surprised at the road they had taken, for in that direction the nearest village was ten miles from the riverside, he kept his eye upon them until they dwindled to mere specks in the distance, and then were lost in the deepening shadows of the coming night; for the light shed by the new moon was but a feeble glimmer.

The ferryman said afterward, "I crossed the river, lit my pipe, and sat down in the shed, and didn't know what to think. I didn't like the look of the thing at all." He had been digging that day, was rather tired, and, after finishing his pipe, fell asleep. He was a sound sleeper, and though he had no other pillow than the rough brick wall on which to rest his head, and the bench to sit on, he said, "I had a longish nap—a good hour or more—when I was awoke with the cry of 'Boat!'" It was quite dark when he was hailed, and though he could not see the face of the passenger he went for and ferried across, he could swear to the outline of the figure, and knew it was the same man who went over with the woman in the twilight. Of this he had not a doubt. Two or three times he said, "It was on my lips to ask the man what he had done with the woman, and where he had left her; but somehow or another I felt scared-like, as if I durstn't, and I can't call to mind that I ever felt frightened that way before."

When the ferryman went in-doors and counted up his money, he found a five shilling piece among his halfpence, and knew that the man last ferried over had given it to him in mistake for a penny, as all the rest of his money had been taken while it was daylight, excepting the twopence the woman with the bundle paid him, in four halfpennies. He was holding the boat-chain with one hand when the man paid him, and as the boat was dragging out into the current, he put the money hastily into his pocket, as he had to take both hands to pull her round. He was as positive that the man gave him the crown-piece in mistake for a penny, as he was that it was the same man he ferried over in company of the woman, and brought back again without her. He never spoke a single word on either side of the river, though the ferryman felt that his coat-cuff was wet when he took the money from him. It was afterward that he remembered feeling the sleeve wet, for he could not very well see the passenger's hand, so put out his own too far to take his fare, and touched the wet coat-cuff.

On Sunday afternoon the man came again, and as the ferryman was standing near his boat he got in without speaking, and was taken across. He had on another coat, but excepting that, was dressed the same as the evening before. When he paid his penny the ferryman took out the five-shilling piece and said, "You gave me this in mistake last night when I brought you across in the dark."

Prefixed by a shocking oath, the man told him he was a liar, and said he had never been across the ferry before. The ferryman stood speechless, with the large coin in his hand, while the man went away along the Ramper between the Delf, and said not another word.

When he had been gone some time, the ferryman ascended what he called his "lookout," which was a large tree, against which a ladder was placed, commanding a view of the Ramper for three or four miles, so that he might see if any one was approaching before crossing the river to do a little work about the house or garden. From his eminence he saw where the man stopped some minutes beside the Delf, seemingly engaged in doing something in the water, but what he could not tell from so great a distance, though from the peculiar form of a group of willows in the marsh on the left, he was sure he could find the spot again where the man halted to within half a score of yards. To make certain, he counted the number of openings between each group of willows, from a well-defined landmark to where the man was standing, until the time of his return, and when he saw him coming back the ferryman descended the tree.

"He shall have plenty of time to cool his heels on the bank, when he gets back, after he has called the boat, for I do not mean to hurry in answering him, for his rudeness about the money," said the ferryman, recrossing the river. But the man only came back as far as the end of the Ramper, then went on in the direction of the little village that stood about a mile off on the same side of the river. Another mile or so beyond that, there was a bridge, and the ferryman concluded that he went over it, as he did not come back across the ferry.

What follows was taken down in short-hand by a trustworthy person, and is given word for word, retaining even the provincialisms, as closely as the gentleman could follow them. No one is better aware than I am that the narrative causes all belief to stagger, it is so wild, and so unlike anything ever before heard or seen among the things revealed in dreams, or by the appearance of the dead. The testimony is so strong, the end so startling, that what I believe, either way, would have no influence over the reader of the Ferryman's Confession.

Whether I was asleep, and only dreaming, I shall never know; though the longest day I have to live I can never forget what I was forced to do, and where I was forced to go on that Sunday night after I went to bed. I can't tell what time it was when I went, nor how long it was before I got back, for somehow there seemed to be no time at all; one thing I feel sure of—it rained, and next morning I found my clothes and boots wet, though they were as dry as a bone when I went to bed, and not a drop of rain had fallen all that day. Yet I didn't seem to feel the rain much as I went through it in my sleep, or while awake, for I shall never rightly know which it was.

It was the cry of "Boat!" that seemed first to awake me, if I ever was properly awake, and it sounded like a woman's voice, coming as if close to my ear. I got up, but I don't remember dressing myself. I knew that the voice came from across the river, and there my boat seemed to go of its own accord. The woman I had taken across the day before, with the bundle, stood on the stones which formed the landing-place. She had not the bundle with her then. She did not get into the boat, but when I had made it fast, turned her back to me, and went on first toward the Ramper, and I followed her, I know not why. She didn't seem to walk, but glided along, just as I could fancy that pillar of cloud did that moved before the Children of Israel in the day time. I seemed to get over the ground quite easy, almost like being carried; and though it was darkish, I saw all the reeds, flags, bulrushes, and everything growing in and beside the Delf, as plain as if it had been broad daylight. I had sense enough about me, when we got to the Pollard willows where I saw the man stop that afternoon, while watching him from the tree, to think to myself she's sure to stop somewhere thereabouts. And she did. Then I missed her all at once; and just as I was wondering to myself which way she could have gone, I saw like a light shining under the water; not on it, for it seemed to come up through it from the bottom. I stood close to the edge of the Delf and looked into it, and there I saw her lying on her side, with the light quite strong on one part of her face and arm, and above her the bundle, which seemed to have been thrust half way under a bed of broad-spreading and tall-growing weeds, which we call hereabout the reed-grass (*Poa aquatica*,) and I said to myself, he poked that there. "He did," a voice seemed to say close to my very ear; and there was the rail stuck into the roots of the reed-grass he had used to poke the bundle under with. That is what I saw him doing to-day, I thought, when I watched him from the tree; again the same voice seemed to say, "It was." It wasn't my own thoughts that made this answer, though I fancied it was at first; but the same voice that said I was "very kind," when I helped her up with that bundle, which I saw as plainly in the water as I did when she had it on her arm.

Then the light on the water faded away, or went out, and when I looked up again, she was standing a little way from me, with her face toward the ferry. She glided before me all the way back, and I followed her, keeping, as it seemed, about ten paces behind, and when I got into the boat she seemed to be standing up in the stern. We crossed the river, and while I made the boat fast she stood with her back to me, waiting, and when I had done she moved on before me again, just as she did along the Ramper on the other side of the river. I felt no fear in following her—nothing—only that there was something to be done, and I must do it, let it be whatever it might. One thing I felt, and that was, she seemed to leave a cold, cutting air behind her—such as one feels when standing in the draught of two open doors; and though we didn't seem to move very [illegible] we did. We passed over a [illegible] where several loads of [illegible] laid level a few days before, and I could not help noticing that I no more felt the loose stones than I did the grass in the fields we passed through. What made me think we went quick was feeling the rain beat on my face, though it wasn't at all what may be called a heavy shower.

We came at last to a very deep railway-cutting, with barrows and trucks lying about, showing that it was unfinished, and that, from its appearance, a large number of hands must have been employed. How we got down the steep embankments I do not know; but I remember well we halted near the entrance of a tunnel. "I shall find him somewhere near here," I said to myself; and the same voice said "Here," and I saw that the spot on which she stood was a bank or terrace, on which the earth lodged that was thrown down from the terrace above it, and that the trucks were standing near, empty and ready for the men to fill when they came to their work in the morning.

When I turned again to look at the spot on which she stood she was gone.

I have no remembrance of how I got home and went to bed again. When I awoke in the morning, though everything I had seen was quite as fresh in my memory as it was in the night while taking place, I concluded it was all a dream, until I got up and found my clothes wet, through the rain, and some of the red clay I had stood in by the railway-cutting sticking to my boots. There was no such thing as a morsel of red-clayey ground about the ferry-house that I had ever seen. The next thing I clearly remembered was, fastening the chain of the boat in a peculiar way, not as I did usually; and when I went to look, it was just as I thought I had done it, while she stood waiting with her back to me. I also recollected something falling out of my pocket while I fastened the chain, and, putting my hand outside to feel, I said to myself, "It's my knife;" and as it was darkish, and she stood waiting, I thought I wouldn't stop to look for it then. I found the knife in the very spot where I remembered dropping it, and well knew that I had taken it out of my pocket the night before, to scrape a bit of cheese-crust at supper-time, and that I went to bed directly afterward, having first rubbed it on my jacket-sleeve. When I picked it up by the ferry-boat it showed marks which would have rusted had I not rubbed them off, caused by the rain which had fallen in the night. My wet clothes, the red clay on my boots, the peculiar fastening of the chain, and pelt me to death with heavy clods of clay, for ac- the finding of my knife, made me feel certain that what had taken place was not in a dream, but that I had really seen the woman lying drowned at the bottom of the Delf, and been with her to the very spot where I should find her murderer at work.

While I sat on the edge of my boat in the morning sunshine, rubbing the rain-stains out of my knife, I said to myself, "She has appeared to me, because I was the last—excepting her murderer—that looked upon her while alive." And I recalled the strange expression of her eyes when, in fastening up the bundle afresh, she shifted some baby-linen, and looked at me while holding a little cap.

"I am to hunt up her murderer, and get him taken to jail," I said to myself, "and how am I to set about it? Supposing he says she fell into the Delf while walking near the edge of the water, and that he tried to get her out, but couldn't? How am I to prove that she didn't, if her body is found—for I'm sure it is there? I do not know where to begin—whom to go to—nor what to say. Were I to go to the railroad he is working at, what could I do—what could I say? Why, those rough navvies would hoot me off the embankment, or cusing their mate of murdering a woman."

Then I began to wonder who had seen him with her, besides myself, and which way they came to the ferry. I knew that somebody must have met them, and that she must have lived somewhere before starting off with him. Was she his wife, or what? From his dress he didn't look as if he had been at work on the railway cutting that day, though he might have changed his clothes. The longer I sat on the edge of the boat in the morning sunshine, the more I seemed bewildered; though amid all the muddle of my thoughts, I never for a moment doubted that what I had seen, and where I had been, whether in my sleep or not, was so far real that I could point to the spot where the body would be found, and also find the man who was alone with her when she was last alive. One thing was very strange: If I tried to think of any one I would first consult, my mind was all of a jumble, and I couldn't keep the figure of any single person before me for a second, so many faces seemed to come and go one after the other, faster than my watch ticked. So I got up from the edge of the boat, stretched myself, and said, "What is to be done I must do myself."

When I went in to breakfast, I found Sam sitting in the kitchen, who used to help us, at times when we were very busy, and take the management of the ferry when I had a day's holiday, which was about three or four times in the course of the year. I asked Sam if he could manage to come in my place for a day or so, as I had a little private business to attend to, very important. He said he "should be very glad to come, as he hadn't got a hand-stir of work to do." I then sent him out to the boat, and asked my master if he could spare time to come into the kitchen, as I wanted to talk with him while eating my breakfast.

When my master sat down, I told him all about the man and woman crossing the ferry at dusk-hour on Saturday night; how I watched them until they were out of sight, along the Ramper, by the Delf; and how in an hour or so the man came back without the woman. Also how I got up into my "look-out," after again ferrying him across on Sunday; also about the crown-piece, and that I knew, to a yard or so, where he stopped, and could find the place again; that I felt sure he had pushed the poor woman in and drowned her, and that there her body would be found. All my master said was, "God bless and save us all! this is very dreadful;" then he rose from his seat, and walked to and fro over the clean sanded kitchen floor, and when I had done my breakfast he said, "Old Bob will be on the Delf, pike-fishing in his punt. We had better take the drags and go across at once."

I did not tell him a word of what had happened in the night, for fear he should set his face against the matter, and tell me it was a dream; for I knew how hard it would be for me to prove it was not. Or he might say I had taken to walking in my sleep, sure as I felt in my own mind that, whether asleep or awake, all I had seen and done in the night had really taken place.

My master crossed the ferry with me, and I carried the drags, which we always kept handy. I spoke but little, for I could not help noticing how distinct every object appeared, just as I had seen them in the night, when the form of the woman moved on before me.

The old fisherman was not far from the spot where I knew the body was lying, which I had seen in the water, through that strange unearthly light. I also noticed the end of a rail sticking up, and saw it was that which the murderer had used to poke her bundle under the roots. I told the old fisherman what I had told my master, and no more.

"You see that rail," I said, pointing to it.

"It lay on the side of the Ramper when I left the Delf, about four on Saturday afternoon," said the fisherman. "It is very deep just there."

He brought up his punt, and I lowered the drags very gently, for a little thing will raise a weight in the water, if once it takes hold, and I felt that the drags had caught the first time. When the body was raised, I was thankful that the hooks of the drags had only caught her dress, without touching or injuring the body. We took the seats out of the punt, and laid her at full length along the bottom of the boat. There was a tarpaulin which old Bob used for shelter in rainy weather, and we covered the boat with it, also the bundle, which we had hooked out from under the weeds. My master said:

"What a savage that rascal must have been! He has drowned two of them, for the poor thing was within a week or two of her confinement."

I left my master and the fisherman to make arrangements for having the body moved. And as the murder was not committed on the ferry-house side of the river, they said they should go at once to the constable of the parish that would have to hold an inquest on it. I told them when they saw me again the man would be in custody who had drowned her, as I was sure I should find him.

So I left them with the body, and ferried myself across the river, going the same way on the other side that I had gone in the night, when the poor thing lying dead in the bottom of the boat led the way, though her body was then under the water. I felt not the slightest fear while raising it, but if anything a savageness against the murderer, as if I could do anything, even to hanging him, if I had a rope round his neck. She was but little changed in appearance, excepting that the bruise on her cheek, where he had struck her, was now nearly black.

How strange it seemed, as I walked along the way she had led me in the night, to be thinking at the same time of the body in the boat, and the bodily form that had gone before me, over every inch of the ground I was then traversing. I came to a toll-gate, which I did not remember going through in the night, until I saw the broken granite laid down on the road. I knew the toll-gate keeper, and stopped to speak to him. I described the man and woman, and asked if he remembered them passing through the gate on Saturday night. He did, quite well—noticed the state of the woman, and thought it was hardly safe for her to be out far from home, as she dragged along so slowly, and seemed to be "so near her time." She asked for a drink of water, which he gave her. The man swore at her for stopping. He could swear to that man anywhere.

I had no need to ask my way to where the men were at work at the great railway cutting, for the form that went before me in the night, had almost gone as direct to it as a laden bee does to its hive, leading me along a footpath that cut off a great deal of ground, and which I had never been along before, though every object I had noticed in the night seemed as well known to me as if they had been near to the cottage in which I was born, and I had been used to seeing them every day of my life. There was only one thing I seemed to miss, and yet remembered that we neither passed it nor did it seem to stand near the way we went, but to come up somehow, as things do that are a longish way off, and which we look at through a spy-glass. This was a little village church which I had seen in the night, but not in the way I had looked at other things, which had printed themselves on my mind. That church came to me more like what one remembers seeing in a dream, and was the only thing that did so; and yet I felt that somehow or another it had to do with the fate of the murdered woman, but in what way I could not tell.

I went direct into the cutting, down steps left in the steep embankment, and came to the spot where I had stood in the night, near to the form of the woman. The man who had murdered her was filling a barrow, close below me. I stood on a level with his head. The overlooker of the works and myself were natives of the same village, and had been companions when boys. He came up and shook hands with me saying—"You have just come right. It's eating time with us, and I can promise you a drop of good ale. We have it sent up to the cutting by the barrel."

He looked at his watch, gave the signal to knock off work, as it was dinner time, and sat down with him. I noticed that the "navvies" broke up and sat down in groups to eat their meal, and that amid a group of seven was the man I had come after, nearest of all to where the overlooker and I had made ourselves seats of the overturned barrows. The position I occupied made me feel it was a great favor to be placed on such a footing of equality with my friend. I knew that, for his intelligence, he had been elected overseer of the highways, and had taken a prominent part in parish business, having more than an ordinary share of knowledge on such matters through making himself master of that good old common-sense work first published in the reign of GEORGE III., and entitled "The Parish Officer's Complete Duty."

While having what he called a "bit of a snack" I told him what had happened, how we had taken the body out of the Delft, concealing nothing excepting that great mystery of the night, which I shall never be able to account for in any other way than I have already done.

The overlooker listened to me very attentively, only saying "Speak low," as he cast his eye toward the men nearest us, among whom was, I felt sure, the murderer himself. He sat silent and thoughtful for a minute or so, then said—"From a word or two I have heard dropped this morning, I know that some of the men suspect there is something wrong, as they have been asking him where he parted with his wife on Saturday, and I heard one man accuse him of telling a falsehood about the road he took with her. They were only married on Saturday morning."

I rose from the upturned barrow on which I was seated, utterly astonished, and starting as men do when suddenly surprised, echoing the words, "Only married on Saturday morning!" as if I had nothing else to say.

He then invited me into the little wooden shed, which he called his office, and explained the nature of the marriage in a few words. Any woman not married, near her confinement, according to an act of GEORGE II., could be taken up and compelled to give the name of the man who would be the father. Then the same act empowered the parish officers to take the man into custody, and, unless he either married the woman, or give bail to appear and satisfy the parish when the child was born, he could be kept in prison until after the woman's confinement, (6 GEORGE II., c. 31.) The man, he told me, had been in custody, and was unable to give bail, so, to obtain his liberty, he married the woman on the morning of the day they crossed the ferry together. He then called in the foreman of the gang in which the man worked, and asked him where he said he had taken his wife to, after marrying her on Saturday.

"I'll be hanged if I think he knows himself," replied the foreman, or ganger, as he was mostly called. "Some of his mates, who know the part well where he says her sister lives, and to where he pretends he has taken his 'knob-stick' wife to be confined, have been chaffing him about the way he went with her, and he's telled as many lies about it as there are hairs on a cat's tail. He says he stayed all night at her sister's, and gave her two sovereigns before he came away. He means cutting from here, and wants to sell his banking tools; so they are to be put up, and we are to have a bit of knock-out for the tools to-night, after we've done work." Much more the ganger said, which showed that the man was disliked, and that a "navvy" named Charley had told him point blank that he didn't believe he had taken his wife to her sister's, but had either left her in some out-of-the-way place, or gone and made away with her altogether. "And what did his mates say?" I asked, "when Charley accused him of having made away with her?" "They looked rather hardish at one another," was the answer; "and old Bandy-legged Jack, as we call him, said it wouldn't be the first 'knob-stick' wedding where the man polished his wife off on the same day; for Tom Otter, a 'navvy' his father had worked with, did the same thing at Drinsey Nook, and was gibbeted on the spot where he knocked his wife's brains out with a thick hedge-stake, on the very day that they made him marry her."

"There is no time to be lost," said the overlooker to the ganger; "the body of his wife was found in the Delf this morning; beyond doubt the villain drowned her. Just give a hint to one or two of the men who are good and true that we believe he has made away with his wife, and to keep their eyes on him, and see that he doesn't escape while I fetch the constable."

"Found her body in the Delf, have they?" said the man, turning pale as he spoke. "The murdering villain! If he attempts to get away, I'll drive the point of my pick into his head, if I swing for it after; and so will half a hundred more that I know. She was a bonny woman!"

When the constables arrived, and the man was given into their custody, to be taken before the nearest magistrate, there was quite a commotion among the navigators, and for some moments I was afraid of violence, as those who, with the ganger, had kept watch over the prisoner, shouldered their picks, and surrounded him, to protect him from the constables.

"Speak to the men," said the overlooker to me, "or blood will be spilt. What can we do against two hundred such men as these, if they determine to rescue him?"

I ascended the embankment, and stood as near as I could to the very spot the murdered woman had stood upon in the night; and when I said I had seen the body of the woman taken out of the Delf that very morning, and told all about taking them over Dead-man's Ferry on Saturday night, and bringing him back alone, and about the crown-piece, and how I watched him on Sunday, and found the body at the very spot he then stopped at, every man seemed as silent as if he held his breath, until one exclaimed, "I changed him a sovereign, and there was a small S and M stamped on the head. Is it on the one he gave you?" I said it was, and threw the crown-piece down to the speaker.

There was a low humming of many voices for a minute or so, then hootings and deep groans, and cries of "Away with him! hanging is too good for such a wretch—away with the liar!" And gangs of men were soon formed, who, shouldering their picks and spades, guarded their prisoner all round, and marched with him to the neighboring village, where he was locked up in the "cage," or "round-house," as the village prison was called, until a communication was made to the nearest magistrate. I accompanied the crowd, and the first thing that struck me was the village church, that I seemed to have seen, as if through a telescope, during my mysterious journey with the form of the murdered woman on the previous night. It was the church at which he had married his victim two days before, in the presence of the very constables who had captured him.

The overlooker told me that a "knob-stick wedding" was so called because it took place in the presence of constables with drawn staves.

While I live I shall never forget the countenance of the murderer at the moment the constable placed his hand on him and said he was his prisoner, under charge of having drowned the woman he had married. His face changed to a pale, deathly yellow, except the deep pitholes left by the small-pox, and they were all a deep purple, showing more darkly through the paleness of the network of skin in which they seemed to be embedded. He shuddered from head to foot for a moment or so, then, uttering a terrible oath, said it was the body of some other woman that was found, and that he never was near the ferry at all. The production of the crown-piece he had given me in mistake for a penny was almost as strong a proof of his guilt in the eyes of those rough navvies as if they had seen him drown her in the Delf.

I called at the cottage where the poor woman had been staying, and out of which she went to be married, and, soon after that, out again to her death. All she had said before her departure was, that he had promised to take her to a married sister of his, who lived at a village a few miles off, and would attend to her during her confinement, and that it would not take more than two hours to walk there. The woman at the cottage said she went away with "a sad, sinking feeling at her heart," as if something dreadful would be sure to happen to her; and that the overseers compelled her to go before a magistrate, or quit the parish, and carry her unborn burden to some other place.

About four o'clock the magistrate rode up to the village inn, and the prisoner was brought from the lock-up into the parlor, which was a good-sized apartment, and often used for parish business. Meanwhile, the toll-gate keeper had been fetched by the constable in his gig, and two or three other witnesses had come forward who had seen the prisoner on Saturday night, accompanied by the woman, both going a roundabout road, though still leading toward Dead-man's Ferry. A map of the county was placed before the magistrate, and the roads explained by my friend the overlooker, as each witness named the place at which he had overtaken or met the prisoner and the murdered woman. One laborer had walked nearly a mile in their company, and entered into conversation with them. Five witnesses swore to having met them, and all agreed as to the woman wearing a light dress and carrying a bundle, and that the prisoner was the man they saw with her. The peculiar expression of the man's countenance, his little eyes and the deep pock-marks, left no doubt on the minds of any of the witnesses, who all swore that he was the man. As for myself, the magistrate did not even cross-question me, as I told him all that I have already made known.

While the magistrate was examining the witnesses, he received a communication from the Coroner, who, having heard of the prisoner's capture, requested that he might be brought over the river in the morning, as an inquest would be held at the sign of the "Tufted Plover," the inn to which the body of the woman had been removed, and standing in the parish where it was found. The murderer was committed to the village prison for the night, and when the magistrate expressed a doubt about its security, fifty navigators eagerly volunteered to keep watch over him, and several were selected, the landlord of the village inn proposing to keep open all night, and the constable giving orders for the supply of such refreshment to the men as his worship considered necessary.

Next morning the prisoner, well guarded, was conveyed in a strong wagon across the bridge, to the public house where the Coroner's inquest was held. Scores of country people had heard of the murder, and had come from the neighboring villages, who groaned and hooted the prisoner. He never changed countenance when taken into the shed where the body was placed. All the defence he offered was, "It was darkish, and she was going on before me, when she fell into the water. I tried to get her out, but could not." When asked why he had told so many falsehoods about the way he said he went, he made no reply. He also remained silent when asked why he made no mention of her death when he crossed Dead-man's Ferry again on Sunday.

At the request of the Coroner, the body had been examined by a surgeon, and bruises were found on it, such as might have been caused by pushing hard against it, or striking it while in the water with something broad and hard. The surgeon had no doubt the bruises had been caused by the rail used to sink the bundle, and that the body of the murdered woman had been forced down with it, while struggling to get out of the water. He had no hesitation in saying that the end of the pole had been applied with great strength to the front of the body, and held there for some time, until, very likely, all signs of life ceased.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner, and he was taken back from whence he came.

Many thought it a strange proceeding to send the prisoner back to so unsafe a place as the village "round house," after such a verdict. It appeared, however, that it was necessary there should be a meeting of magistrates, before whom he must be brought, to be by them committed to the county jail. The expense might have been taken into consideration, as he would have been sent some distance to the nearest regular prison—a place not to be found amid a lot of outlying little villages. I mention this particularly, not that I am able to say it was the cause of an event more startling than anything I have hitherto recorded; for when things happen under such hidden and mysterious influence, it is presumptuous to assign any cause, so strongly is the boundary line-marked before which human reason halts, and sees it lettered with that solemn warning, which runs—"Hither shalt thou come, but no further."

Returning for a moment or two to the earlier portion of my narrative, I forgot to state that on Sunday he stopped for refreshment at the "Tufted Plover," the very house to which the body of the murdered woman was borne on the following day, and that—as I supposed when he did not come back by way of the ferry—he crossed the bridge, and went the same road as he was carried in the wagon to the inquest.

On Monday night, as before stated, he was placed in the village round-house, and guarded by the constables and the "navvies;" also on Tuesday night, after he was brought back from the Coroner's inquest. The meeting of magistrates, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, was, for some reason or another, deferred until the following day; so that he was confined in the same place on Wednesday, to be kept until Thursday morning. All this time he was well supplied with meat and drink.

On Wednesday, Sam, who had occupied my place as ferryman during the two preceding days, had another job up the river he wished to attend to, promising to return early on Thursday morning, when he knew I must appear to give evidence before the assembled magistrates. The day went by as many other days had done, excepting we had more customers at the "Old Ferry-boat," and I was invited to take a glass with one and another, all curious to hear from my own lips the particulars of the murder, which seemed to be the chief talk of the neighborhood. Several came across the river, and stayed rather late, causing me to have many more passengers than usual, and among them two or three who had gone further, and asked me to wait and take them across at a much later hour than usual, which I promised to do.

I had fixed up, with a few bricks, a bit of grate in the shed, and as the evening was chilly, lighted a handful of fire, where I sat smoking my pipe, and enjoying a tankard of ale my master had sent to me after supper. All at once I was startled with the cry of "Boat!" three times repeated, while a man came full run, and jumped into it before she was unmoored. "You are in a hurry, master," I said, not over well-pleased at ferrying him across.

The passenger made no reply, and I took no further notice of him until we reached the middle of the river, where it was deepest, and the current ran the strongest. It was then that I happened to turn round and look toward the stern of the boat, where the man was standing, and there I saw the same figure of the woman I had before seen, and followed, on the Sunday night.

It seemed as if my passenger saw her too, for he gave a great cry, then plunged into the river, and the figure of the woman vanished at the very same moment of time I heard the plash in the water.

Instantly the thought flashed across my mind that it was the murderer himself that I was ferrying across, and who had escaped from the village prison.

I was right; for his body was found up the river a few days after; and as his hat fell off in the boat—how I know not—and several of the navvies swore to the hat being his, there was no second opinion as to his having been in the boat.

I know it was darkish at the time, as the new moon had set an hour or two before I was startled by the cry of "Boat!" still there was the same unearthly light on that part of the river which I saw when I beheld her body in the Delf, and were I to live a thousand years, it would be in the belief that I saw the woman rise with her murderer every time he came to the surface, uttering such shrieks as I believe were never before heard in this world, until he went down for the last time, when the light vanished, and all was dark and silent.

How he escaped was a mystery to the men who kept guard over the village "cage;" for all at once they were overpowered by a strange, unnatural sleep, and when they awoke, it was to find the door wide open, and the prisoner gone. Two of the three fell asleep while standing, and when awoke, found themselves leaning against the wall of the building, while the third said he remembered falling "as if in a faint," and had no recollection of anything afterward. Was the spirit of the woman her own avenger? To me it has ever seemed so, as if power was given to her to lure him on to the same death to which her body had been doomed. Some will say that on the first terrible night I walked in my sleep; but if even it were so, how will they account for what followed, and the discovery that mysterious night walk led to? One thing only is certain: that whether awake or asleep when I followed that silent shadow, I shall never know; though the red clay on my boots, the finding of my knife, the peculiar fastening of the boat-chain, and my going the following day direct to the spot where the murderer was at work, are "stubborn things" to contend against. My hope is that the finger of Fate will never point me out to lead the way to the discovery of a murder again, and that, sleeping or waking, I may never undergo what I did while I had charge of the boat at Dead-man's Ferry.

THE CHURCH.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

I watched the builders, day by day,
Building a church across the way:

Block after block, with nicest care,
They piled the granite firm and fair,

And set the windows all ablaze
With memories of Christ's early days.

Windows and woodwork rich and rare
To twilight gloomed the noon-day's glare,

And curtained desk and cushioned seat
Glowed like the ruby's steadfast heat.

"They build," I heard a man declare,
"A house of pride as much as prayer."

But quick his comrade answered, "Nay,
They build as in the Jewish day,

"When of their best the people brought
And their best work the artist wrought."

But still his words the first maintained—
"The world in selfishness has gained."

And still I heard the other say,
With shaking head, his pleasant "Nay;"

And to myself all softly said,
"A thousand blessings on his head;

"For he in purest truth has caught
The charity that Jesus taught;

"And unto him the House of God
By angel feet is always trod."

For each man through his own heart sees,
And so agrees or disagrees;

And in no temple built with hands
For us the High Priest waiting stands,

If from the altars of our hearts
Sin's heavy vail his presence parts.

A Treasure of a Waiter.—The waiter at the *café* on the Boulevard du Neuf was a treasure. There was nothing for supper to begin with. A lazy, lolloping Italian waiter would have told me so remorselessly, and yawningly contemplated me expire in the agonies of starvation. A Spanish waiter would have said conclusively, "*No hay nada*;" but would have added consolingly that there would be all kinds of good things *manana*, to-morrow. The French waiter at Nice took up quite a different line of tactics. He was "desolated," as a first principle, to think that he could not serve me as he could wish. If I had only come an hour sooner! There was an exquisite capon then. If I had only come the night before last! Then, even after midnight, had there existed a *mayonnaise*, of which I might have carried away good news. "*Mais il s'agit*," proceeded the inventive man, "to improvise a something for Monsieur." In the native country of *improvisatori* they would have seen them hanged ere they improvised anything for me. "Can Monsieur eat cold ham?" pursued the waiter. I answered, that if there were no police regulation to the contrary, I would eat a cold baby, and be thankful for it. The waiter said he would ask madame. Madame, after a short conference sent me her compliments—she telegraphed them to me also, in many nods and becks and wreathed smiles—and informed me that she too was "desolated," but that her husband had been guilty of the "incongruity" of devouring the last available slice of ham for his supper a quarter of an hour since. Otherwise she was completely at my disposal. "The affair," quoth the waiter, "is one that must not be abandoned. Monsieur must not return to his hotel without supper. We have bread, sugar, wines, liquors, and cigars in abundance—all, alas! inadequate to furnish a supper; the butchers' and *charcutiers'* shops are necessarily closed, and our *chef* has gone to bed; but to my certain knowledge butter, cheese and eggs exist in the kitchen; the *chef* shall be awakened, and in ten minutes Monsieur shall have an ample supply of *œufs sur le plat*. The dish is simple; *mais c'est une nourriture saine et fortifiante*." I insisted, at first, that the cook should not be aroused from his beauty-sleep; but the waiter and the *dame du comptoir* insisted, on the other hand, that he should. For the best cooks, like doctors, must expect to be called up at all hours. For what else do they wear white nightcaps both by day and by night? He who officiated as *magister coquinæ* at the Nizzard *café* leapt—it is to be presumed he leapt—from dreams perhaps of a culinary Elysium, where the rivers ran *Sauce Robert*, and the *volaille* came, of their own accord, to lay their *supremes* at the foot of the master-cook. He arranged for me, in the brief period of time known in the French vernacular as a *clin d'œil*, and in our English as a "jiffy," a dish of about as succulent eggs "on the plate" as human gums were ever wagged over. The butter was fresh, the bread was crisp-crusted, the cheese was piquant; the waiter frothed up the weak beer, and poured it out with an air, to make believe it was strong; the silver, the glass, the napery, were the perfection of brightness and cleanliness; it was past 1 in the morning ere I had finished; the patience of the waiter was inexhaustible. He told me the latest political news; and the *dame du comptoir* conversed most intelligently on the subject of the inundations in the Departments of the Loire and the Allier; and my whole entertainment cost me but forty sous. I must not omit to mention that ere I departed both the waiter and the landlady improved the occasion by informing me that there was not a vestige of cholera in Nice. Now, this story of my supper is common and trivial enough, is it not? But I have told it you with a purpose. I believe in the atomic theory of civilization. Civilization itself is but a fortuitous concourse of social atoms; and eggs "on the plate," inventive waiters and smiling landladies are among them. Only a few years since, and Nice was in Italy, and as lazy and dirty and shiftless—in its Italian quarter—as everything Italian seems fated to be. But French order and discipline, French cheerfulness and sprightliness and good management, are beginning to make themselves felt.—"*The Great Circumbendibus*," by *George Augustus Sala, in Belgravia.*

A Theatrical "Scene."—The first act went off smoothly, but the manager, who acted *Tamerlane*, had made so many private visits to the "righteous," which he locked up to prevent his people sharing with him, that before the second act was over he could scarcely stand, and his speech grew thick. In the scene of altercation with *Bajazet*, when my friend Sparkle was doing wonders with the jack-chain, *Tamerlane* kindled from imaginary into real rage, and dealt the captive Sultan a swinging box on the ear, exclaiming with an oath, and a most unpardonable interpolation into the text, "Rascal, I'll let you know I am the manager!" The audience roared with laughter. This *Tamerlane* took for approbation, and immediately gave *Azalla*, his ally, a tremendous stomacher, which stretched him on the stage. *Azalla*, nimble as a deer, less placable than *Bajazet*, and moreover an importation from the Emerald Isle, jumped up in a second, knocked *Tamerlane* down with a rolling-pin which represented his truncheon of command, and shouted out, "Take that, you thief of the world, and if you're kilt dead you'll learn for the future better manners than to strike an Irish gentleman again." *Tamerlane*, between the "righteous" and the rolling-pin, was now completely *hors de combat*. The prompter, a little decrepid old man, with one eye and a wooden leg, stumped out and said, with the kind permission of the audience, he would read the remainder of the part if he might wear spectacles. This was agreed to and matters went on to the third act. The substituted *Tamerlane* had just gained the bottom of a page that contained the beginning of a speech, when, turning the leaf, he muttered, "Eh, what! Perdition catch the rats; they have gnawed away five leaves." Here ensued another dead stop. My friend in the jack-chain now became apologist. He happened to be a favorite. Some cried "Bravo, Sparkle!" Others said "What now?" Sparkle threw himself on the well-known liberality of a British public, and declared the inexpressible mortification of the whole company at the crosses and unforeseen accidents that had marred their efforts. He offered the song of "Sweet Robin," by Miss Torrington, and a hornpipe by himself, in or out of fetters, to wind up instead of the balance of "Tamerlane." The good-humored audience agreed to the compromise. There was rather a noisy division on the hornpipe clause, but the chain carried it by a large majority. The song and dance were rapturously encored, and all separated on mutual good terms, with much apparent satisfaction.—"*Itinerant Thespians*," in *Dublin University Magazine.*

An Election Address.—In the Far West, as elsewhere, there are legislators who are not too much in earnest. I recommend to some of our present candidates for British suffrages the following noble close to a Far-Western election address: "Gentlemen," said the candidate, after having given his sentiments on the "Constitution," the "Monroe Doctrine," and such like topics, "Gentlemen," and he put his hand on the region of his heart, "these are my sentiments—the sentiments, gentlemen, of a honest man—aye, a honest *politician*; but, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, ef they don't suit you, *they ken be altered*."—*All the Year Round.*

The Circumlocution Office.—"Victoria Cross" writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to the question, "Can any British officer, non-commissioned officer, or man in the British service, tell us how, if Private Brown runs out of cartridges in action, he can get any more?" He says: "Nothing is so simple; and I can not only explain to you the process, but also give you a case in point. I happened to form one of the storming party at the capture of the Quarries (an advanced work of the Russians in front of the Redan) on June 7, 1855. On this occasion there was a slight mistake in the orders given to our 'supports,' who, instead of 'supporting' us as soon as we took the work, at 5:30 in the evening, only arrived to 'relieve' us at 9:30 the next morning. Owing to this little error, and to what I may call other natural causes, Private Brown, of my company, as well as most of his comrades, ran out of ammunition. I thereupon sent a sergeant and two men to the rear, with orders to bring a supply as fast as possible. They returned with a polite message from the officer in charge of the magazine, to the effect that I should have what I required if I would send the proper 'requisition' in writing. In the meanwhile we had been driven out of the Quarries, and were holding on by the reverse of the work, and just when my messengers returned we had to recapture the work at the point of the bayonet; but I have no reason to suppose that the officer would not have fulfilled his promise had I sent him the proper document, which you will observe I was only prevented from doing because I happened to be otherwise occupied. You will see from this, Sir, that nothing is simpler than the process of supplying ammunition to British troops in action. The only point I am not quite clear about is the proper breadth of margin of the paper on which the necessary requisition should be written, but I have reason to believe that 'half-margin foolscap' is the proper form of the document, and I will state my reasons for thinking so. After the fall of Sebastopol, I was one day on guard in the Redan, and shortly before I was relieved I discovered that one of the unexploded Russian magazines was on fire. I placed my guard and sentries in safety, warned the officer who relieved me, and as soon as I returned to camp wrote a hurried report of the circumstance, which was returned to me because it was written upon 'quarter-margin' foolscap instead of 'half-margin.' I am therefore of opinion that the proper form of a requisition for ammunition for British troops in action is 'half-margin foolscap.' I have omitted to state that on the occasion referred to Private Brown was unfortunately killed while engaged, for the third or fourth time, I forget which, in retaking the work at the point of the bayonet. As he was dying, he requested me (verbally, not in writing) to send his Prayer Book to his mother at home, which I did."

Singular Tradition About Tattooing.—Major COUTINHO tells us that the tattooing has nothing to do with individual taste, but that the pattern is appointed for both sexes, and is invariable throughout the tribe. It is connected with their caste, the limits of which are very precise, and with their religion. The tradition runs thus, childish and inconsequent, like all such primitive fables. The first man, Caro Sanaibu, was also divine. Associated with him was his son, and an inferior being named Rairu, to whom, although he was as it were his Prime Minister, and executed his commands, Caro Sacaibu was inimical. Among other stratagems he used to get rid of him was the following: He made a figure in imitation of a tatu, (armadillo,) and buried it partly in the earth, leaving only the tail exposed. He covered the tail with a kind of oil which when touched adheres to the skin. He then commanded Rairu to drag the half-buried tatu out of its hole, and bring it to him. Rairu seized it by the tail, but was, of course, unable to withdraw his hand, and the tatu, suddenly endowed with life by the Supreme Being, dived into the earth, dragging Rairu with him. The story does not say how Rairu found his way out of the earth again, but, being a spirit of great cunning and invention, he contrived to reach the upper air once more. On his return he informed Caro Sacaibu that he had found in the earth a great many men and women, and that it would be an excellent thing to get them out to till the soil, and make themselves useful above ground. This advice seems to have found favor in the sight of Caro Sacaibu, who forthwith planted a seed in the ground. From this seed sprang a cotton tree, for into this fantastic tale is thus woven the origin of cotton. The tree throve and grew apace, and from the soft white contents of its pods Caro Sacaibu made a long thread, with one end of which Rairu descended once more into the earth by the same hole through which he had entered before. He collected the people together, and they were dragged up through the hole by means of the thread. The first who came were small and ugly, but gradually they improved in their personal appearance, until at last the men began to be finely formed and handsome and the women beautiful. Unfortunately, by this time, the thread was much worn, and being too weak to hold them the greater number of handsome people fell back into the hole and were lost. It is for this reason that beauty is so rare a gift in the world. Caro Sacaibu now separated the population he had thus drawn from the bowels of the earth, dividing them into different tribes, marking them with distinct colors and patterns, which they have since retained, and appointing their various occupations. At the end there remained over a residue, consisting of the ugliest, smallest, most insignificant representatives of the human race. To these he said, drawing at the same time a red line over their noses, "You are not worthy to be men and women—go and be animals." And so they were changed into birds, and ever since the mutums, with their red beaks and melancholy wailing voices, wander through the woods.—*A Journey in Brazil, by Professor and Mrs. Louis Agassiz.*

The Poor Actor.—RYLEY's *Itinerant*, an amusing and authentic book, written some fifty years since, now seldom met with, gives many entertaining, singular, and heart-rending anecdotes of the miseries, sufferings, shifts and expedients of strollers. A strange member of the fraternity was the well-known TONY LEBRUN, who fills a pleasant niche in the early part of the volumes. Who that reads it does not enjoy the story of the *lavandeuse* and poor TONY's solitary shirt? "One day, at Buxton," says RYLEY, "a message came to say a gentleman requested to see me. I went at once, and was entering the room, when the landlady told me her lodger, the gentleman in question, was at that moment particularly engaged with his washerwoman. The door being ajar, I found they were in hot dispute. 'I can't wash the article, Sir,' said the woman, ''twill fall to pieces.' 'Od rabbit it,' replied TONY, 'then hang it against the wall and throw a bucket of water at it; but don't abuse it, for it's an only child, and dry it as fast as you can, that I may get into better habits. It's an hour's good exercise every morning to find my way into it. I must have a chart drawn that I may know how to steer!' I could bear no more," adds RYLEY. "I had not seen the poor fellow for months, so I rushed into the room, took him into my arms, threw the dilapidated shirt into the fire, and turned out the washerwoman."—"*Itinerant Thespians*," in *Dublin University Magazine.*

The Old Franchises.—Burgesses, freemen, householders, paying "scot and lot," or not receiving arms, and "pot-wallers," or "wallopers," are the terms which greet us most frequently in the history of the old boroughs. The word burgess has passed through several different meanings in municipal history. Originally it was the same as burgher, or dweller in a burgh or walled town; and the burgesses of any town who were intrusted with the duty of sending members to Parliament were originally the "free rateable lay population of the place." By free was meant simply freemen as distinguished from villains. Burgess at a later period came, in some towns, to be restricted to the holders of burgage tenures; a burgage tenure being merely the tenure of a messuage within the limits of the borough. Thirdly, we find the title monopolized by select bodies of citizens who contrived to get the whole power into their own hands; sometimes called the common council, sometimes capital burgesses, and sometimes select burgesses. Freeman seems at one time to have been an interchangeable term with burgess; that is to say, almost all the freemen living in any given town would be burgesses. In the subsequent use of the word its older meaning was lost sight of. After the abolition of villainage—that is to say after the reign of Henry VIII.—every Englishman was free; and it was only after the rise of close corporations, which in many cases became the borough—just as the Roman patricians constituted the populus—that the word freeman acquired its secondary and artificial sense. The corporation assumed the right of making freemen—that is to say, of admitting any one they chose to participation in such privlieges and immunities as the borough possessed—in other words, of placing him in the same position which three hundred years before he would have occupied naturally—the position of the old freedman before the days of select bodies. But they also claimed more than this, and sometimes had their claim allowed. They claimed the right of creating honorary freemen, whomsoever they chose, though living perhaps a hundred miles off, and having no connection with the town. Of course, in boroughs where freemen were entitled to vote, the corporation had it in their power by these means to swamp the resident constituents at will. Payment of scot and lot meant only payment of local burdens and liability to discharge local duties. The resident householder paying scot and lot was the ancient counterpart of the modern ratepayer now once more enfranchised by the last Reform bill. Of the "pot-walloper," the etymology is perplexing. The first syllable, however, indicates its practical signification with sufficient clearness. The pot-walloper was any man who "boiled a pot"—in other words, who maintained himself without arms, whether a householder or not. It seems that this franchise admitted of the most ludicrous abuses, it having been held sufficient in some cases that the voter had boiled his pot in a pig-stye. There were, however, but three towns in England where this franchise was established, Honiton, Taunton and Tregony. Tregony was disfranchised, and the other two were purged of their pot-wallopers in 1832.—"*Election Papers*," *in Cassell's Magazine.*

PORTENTOUS.

From Echoes from the Clubs.

Times have come of triumph and disaster;
 Crowns are falling, nations waxing free;
He who would the mighty movement master
 Seeks to quell the tumult of the sea.

England, first of nations, longs for better
 Brains to govern it, with nobler aims;
Spain, the last of nations, breaks the fetter
 Forged by Jesuit priests and lustful dames.

Ay, the old chivalrous spirit doth awaken
 In the Iberian realm peninsular;
And the strength of tyranny is shaken,
 And the trembling Bourbon flies afar.

What thinks he, that "Hollander" mysterious
 Who receives the pallid fugitive?
When the love of freedom grows imperious
 Can a tyranny imperial live?

Europe trembles to its utmost borders
 With the passionate ardor of advance:
Can an Emperor, with police for warders,
 Crush the gallant, glorious realm of France?

Silent stands the autocrat, and lonely;
 Heavy weighs the crown upon his brow:
Bitterly he murmurs, "Ah, if only
 Those strong spirits were around me now!

Helped by them I won, and kept for guerdon,
 This, the whole wide world's most brilliant throne:
Now I bear too terrible a burden—
 I am hated, weary and alone."

Well his ear discerns the muttering thunder;
 Well his eye the coming peril sees.
When will France her fetters rive asunder,
 Crushing the imperial Damocles?

The Unpunctual Guest.—He is asked for seven; at half-past seven or a quarter to eight, in he comes, with a happy smile on his face, as if he had struck the very point of time, and knew nothing of such vulgar annoyances as chilled soup or sodden entrées. If he can say that he missed the train, he is quite at ease with himself and all mankind; if he can further say that a man came in and kept him, that is reason enough and to spare for being too late for Heaven. It never seems to occur to him that it was part of his duty not to be too late for the train—and that if any man whatsoever came in, his first obligation was to send him out again when the fitting moment for departure arrived. He can give no valid reason why he should have been late. His chief duty was to keep his dinner engagement punctually, and all the rest is merely excuse, of no real value to any one. I have known a man of this kind, asked for seven, come in jauntily at nine. He had a patient, timid hostess, who had counted on him as a tower of strength, being a man with a presence, and a jovial manner, and an abundant atmosphere, and a generous vitality, and who, therefore, was of considerable value to the young dinner-giver. She waited for her tower just one hour and five minutes by the clock. When another half-hour had passed he entered with the air of a prince coming to his throne, and coolly accepted the offer of such meats and dishes as had long ago been relegated to the region of accomplished facts. He said he had been kept; further, that he had missed the train; and he had not the shadow of remorse so soon as he had made his excuse. The distress of the young hostess, her anxiety lest her dinner would be spoilt and her guests set out of tune, the fiercer annoyance of the host, careful of his bride and specially desirous that her trial dinner should succeed, the discomfiture of the people whose places he had already deranged and now again shifted—all this was of no more consequence to that unpunctual guest than so many drops of rain falling gently on the back of a sailing swan. I am bound to confess that my friend is notorious for this kind of thing. He is the best fellow in the world, frank, warm, and generous, a faithful friend, and kind and noble-hearted in all his relations, but he is unpunctual. You must give him a margin of perhaps some hours in all your appointments with him, and then think yourself lucky if you get him at the end. He makes it a practice to begin to dress at the hour of invitation, and he lives half-a-dozen miles from everywhere.—*All the Year Round.*

The Origin of Tea.—Darma, a very religious Prince, son of Kasinwo, an Indian King, and the twenty-eighth descendant of Tiaka, a negro monarch (1023 B. C.,) landed in China in the year A. D. 510. Probably a Brahmin or a Buddhist of great austerity, he employed all his care to diffuse a sense of religion, and for this purpose denied himself rest, sleep, and relaxation. He lived in the open air, and devoted himself day and night to prayer and contemplation of the nature and beneficence of God, aiming at eventual absorption into the divine essence when purified by long prayer, fast, and vigil. Flesh is flesh, however. After several years, worn out by want of food and sleep, Darma, the great and good, involuntary closed his eyes, and after that slept soundly, reckless of anything but rest. Before dawn he awoke, full of sorrow and despair at having thus broken his vow, snatched up a knife, and cut off his offending eyelids. When it grew light, he discovered that two beautiful shrubs had grown from them, and, eating some of the leaves, he was presently filled with new joy, courage and strength to pursue his holy meditations. The new plant was the tea plant, and Darma recommended the use of it to his disciples and followers. Kempfer gives a portrait of this Chinese and Japanese saint, at whose feet there is always a reed to indicate that he had traversed seas and rivers, and had come from afar. The legend seems to prove that from the earliest times tea was known among students and austere people as a dispeller of drowsiness. Its first use was no doubt accidental, as was that of coffee, the virtues of which, the Arab legend says, were discovered by some goats who had browsed on leaves of the coffee plant, and became unusually lively after their meal. It is a singular fact, too, that Jesuit writers who visited China in the reign of James I. expressly state they used the herb tea common among the Chinese, and found that it kept their eyes open and lessened the fatigue of writing sermons and hearing absolutions that lasted late into the night. No doubt the figure of Darma and his reed could be found on old China.—*All the Year Round.*

No Two Suns in One Heaven.—One day, Gen. von Hanecke came over. It was a blessed break in the day's monotony; he was greeted by Mrs. Willington as he never had been greeted before. She monopolized him; poured forth her lamentations in his ear; informed him, in confidence, that her daughter would certainly never submit to this life for very long; accused Rudolph of indifference to her comfort, and declared that Schloss Waldstein was little better than a prison. As to herself, she said the life was killing her by inches. Had she but known what it was, with that dreadful old woman, in whose hands Rudolph was as dough, nothing should have induced her to consent to the marriage. Why did not Gen. von Hanecke warn her? She had been deceived, too, in fancying her son-in-law to be a much richer man than he was. The stinginess of all the arrangements at the Schloss—the meanness of the old woman—were beyond description. In her country, why the poorest lady would be above doing the things this Countess did! It was abominable! Under his well-fed jollity and apparent indifference to all serious matters, the old General had a reserved stock of good sense, which, like his powder, he was always careful to keep dry. He did not waste it on Mrs. Willington. But he took Waldstein aside before leaving, and, looking gravely in his face, said, "There is not room for two suns in the same heaven, lieber freund." "What do you mean, General?" "That either the gracious lady-mother or Frau Willington—one or other—will have to leave this house." "Certainly it will not be my mother," said the Count, with a touch of heat. "No power on earth—neither wife nor any one else—should ever get me to turn my mother out of the home which has been hers nearly forty years." "Then it must be the dear bride's mother, lieber Waldstein, and the sooner the better."—"*A Struggle for Mastery*," *in St. Paul's.*

True Courage.—A great deal has been written and said about the superiority of the courage which sees the danger and overcomes the fear, to that blind and bull-dog pluck which appears to be reckless of consequences. But I suspect that this ingenious distinction is a pure sophism, as most class aphorisms are. It would never do to own that the courage of an officer and gentleman and that of the full private and ex-costermonger are one and the same quality; but I believe the sentiment to be pure humbug, nevertheless. Everybody almost has heard that answer of the young officer whose hand shook the first time he went into action, when a veteran sergeant sought to encourage him with the assurance that the feeling would soon pass off, and that he himself had been equally nervous the first time he was under fire. "Hold your tongue!" said the ensign. "If you had been in half such a funk as I am, you would have bolted!"

A good story, but the sentiment is of questionable fairness. *Noblesse oblige* is all very well, but the desire to have a reputation for pluck is very strong indeed in all classes, especially, of course, among soldiers; and I doubt whether, funk being equal, the sergeant would have run any more than the officer. Why, I remember a man, who was wounded on the occasion, telling me that his regiment was in a terrible state of alarm on crossing the Alma. None of the men had ever been under fire before, and, when the shells came bursting over their heads and mangling their comrades, they seemed dazed with fear; their cheeks blanched, their mouths opened, and they commenced firing their muskets in the air, though no enemy was in sight; but they went on. When you have rung the dentist's bell you do not run away; no more did they: and, before they had gone another hundred yards, they recovered from their panic, and fought as the world knows.—*Once a Week.*

Flirting in the Pulpit.—A mixture of devotion and gallantry was a part of the old religion of chivalry. When the days of chivalry had expired, the sentiment of love and piety did not altogether go out with it. I find a curious illustration of it in the conduct of an eccentric Scotch Bishop, Paterson, of Edinburgh, whose eccentricity, however, may have been a little exaggerated by his Presbyterian adversaries. By these, he is said to have kissed his band-strings in the pulpit, in the midst of an eloquent discourse. This was the signal between him and a lady to whom he was suitor, to show that he could think upon her charms even when engaged in the most solemn duties of his profession. Hence he was nick-named "Bishop Band-string." Fountainhall, in his "Notes of Scottish Affairs," shows that Paterson had a fellow-feeling even for the most sillily obnoxious to soft impeachments. He cites the case of a certain Rev. John McQueen, who caused scandal in Edinburgh by his singularly superstitious method to obtain the love of a Mistress Euphemia Scott, who despised him. The sighing swain obtained possession of one of the lady's under garments, out of which he caused to be made a waistcoat and a pair of drawers, which he wore as magic means to acquire her affections. For such extravagance, the minister was suspended, but his bishop commiserated, and in February, 1684, restored him.—*Saints and Sinners, by Dr. Doran.*

Common Education in England.—How well educated we are in England! A country parson one day met one of his parishioners, by name John Cox, and remonstrated with him because his wife never came to church. "Well, passon," says John, "fact be, her be not a Christian, never was a Christian, and never will be a Christian, but her says a prayer every night her gets into bed." "What prayer does she say: is it the Lord's prayer?" "Well, passon, can't say I ever 'eerd it carled by that name, but her deu say:

Matheu, Mark, Leuk and John,
Bless the bed that I lies on,
Feur carners to my bed,
Feur angels lying a-spraid, [aspread,]
Teu teu fut and teu tu head, [too to foot and two to head,]
Feur teu carry me when I be dead.

Geud night, John Cox."—*Once a Week.*

FRANCE.

Surfeit of Spanish News—Apathy of the French Republican Party—Napoleon's Plans—Estimate of American Influence—Monetary Reform.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 23, 1868.

The best-intentioned Republican is growing tired of the Spanish revolution. We begin to hear Prim called a humbug. Why doesn't he strike while the iron is hot? He refuses to tell the people of Madrid what form of government he prefers, but writes to an obscure paper of Paris that he wants an excessively liberal monarchy. Then he writes another letter to the same paper to explain the first. Prim commented by Prim, and both very weak and horridly out of place. When all Spain is in a ferment, and everybody is running after Prim for a ward of comfort, Prim remains ambiguous, but writes his opinions to a member of the *petite presse* at Paris! The proud Madrilenes will hardly feel flattered.

The apathy of the Republican Party in France at the present moment is prodigious. Read their papers on the Spanish revolution, and see how totally they are wanting in backbone. Is it the softening influence of the artificial life of this magnificent city that has taken all the starch out of the leaders, or are they afraid, like Prim and Serrano, to take the responsibility *of what comes after?*

The Opposition in the Corps Legislatif—that is to say the Democracy proper—is composed mostly of old men, for their average age is over sixty. They, and they only, are regarded as the leaders of the Republican Party in France, and they are all, more or less, editors or directors of newspapers. Life has been made extremely attractive to them; they shine and are glorified as "the Opposition"—the gallant Opposition; they are well paid for everything they say or write; they have finally worn themselves into channels which are well greased and exceedingly soft and pleasant to glide in, and they are diverted, mollified and unmanned by the seductions of the unpolitical life about them. Who knows but what the cunning M. Haussmann may have counted this scheme of political emasculation into his programme for the remodeling of his pet city.

If this be so, *c'est le commencement de la fin;* the period of decadence is upon them. If France, in the presence of the immense strides of other nations in intelligence and material progress, consents to go to sleep, and allow her political life to go to sleep, in the arms of a luxurious social existence, with no other guardian than her Chassepot gun, she is destined to a terrible awakening.

People say the leaders of the Democracy are tired—tired crying in the wilderness when no man listens. The elections in the rural districts for the last year or two have discouraged them. They demonstrate in vain in the Corps Legislatif that the reign of Napoleon has been a reign of faults, that the army is eating up the country, that the Government lives by loans and an increase of the public debt, that population and agriculture do not increase, that their liberties are still curtailed, while everybody else is gaining his freedom: their voices never penetrate the benighted districts. They vote there as they voted three centuries ago, under the orders of the priesthood, like so many sheep. The Government takes good care that no light shall penetrate there; they tax newspapers to such an extent—that is to say, all but their own *Moniteur*—that but few can live, and these few are too dear for the masses. The money that ought to go to common schools is appropriated to the purchase of Chassepot guns, the building of fine barracks, fine churches, fine opera houses, and gilded domes for Paris. The thirty-two millions of people of the rural districts are sacrificed to the five millions of the great cities. These five millions have some notion of the vortex the country is floating into, but when they open their mouths they see a sugarplum in front of them, and a bayonet behind them. Their life is made so delicious in the great cities, everything looks so brilliant around them, that after awhile they begin to cry with the rest: "Who cares? After us the deluge!"

Thus the Democracy of the great cities is limbered, and mollified, and rocked to sleep, and the masses of the rural districts are made to vote eternally the straight governmental ticket.

The French Democrats, who are thus tired and demoralized, and have no longer the heart to do anything for themselves, expect to see the same thing take place in Spain in the rural districts as takes place in France. When election day comes the priesthood will lead their flocks to the polls to vote monarchy as one man.

But that does not prevent them from sending their Spanish friends a word of advice. Oh, no! They have literally smothered them with confidential counsels, and earnest counsels, and friendly counsels, and warnings of every shape and form. One wonders how they ever lost their own Republic, seeing that they see now so squarely into the faults they committed.

But of all the advisers M. de Girardin is the best. Prim ought to have made the Republic himself; if it goes to the ballot-box the thing is lost: that is M. de Girardin's opinion, and it is probably the correct one. Prim replies to Girardin, however, that he has started on the doctrine of national sovereignty, and that the national sovereignty must be heard, no matter what reply it makes.

The Emperor Napoleon is going also to make his little *pronunciamiento* on the subject. So everybody says. He is closeted at St. Cloud with his Ministers daily, and everybody is looking for something, they hardly know what. A one-man Government is thus as full of surprises as a lottery, and the French people appear as tickled with the turning of the surprise-box as so many children. What is worse, they appear just as much tickled with heads as with tails.

Who are to be deceived by it? The French papers talk of a partial disarmament in France, but does not every one know that Marshal Niel, the best organizer in France, is in the War Office exactly for the purpose of placing the army in such a state of organization that the largest part of it may be sent home to work in time of peace, and called out at a moment's warning in time of war? So where is the merit of the partial disarmament, other than in the justice of the act and in its money-saving to the State?

Thus the Prussian army is organized so as to be called out in a fortnight—they have proved it; and the French think that, with their new organization, they can do the same. So that to disarm is not to disorganize; any one may see that. But the French bluster about war has taken a new turn; the Spanish fly has started a point of counter-irritation in another place, and the pricks of the Prussian needle-gun on the other side are healing up.

It is astonishing what a feeling of security the country has gained by the presence of Marshal Niel at the War Office. He demands money and will have it; the people cry out that they are being bankrupted by his extortions. He demanded all the young men of the country enrolled on the army list, and he has got them; the people cry out that the labor of the country is being destroyed and the whole Empire turned into a camp. But somehow or other nobody asks for the Marshal's removal, nobody demands the disorganization of the army again, nobody demands that the army shall be rechanged from an institution back into an accident—as it was in Raudon's day.

The United States are by some people made to play a sad *rôle* in the Spanish affair. They parade in their newspapers every day long accounts of the election riots in America, and then take care to add, insidiously: "What an example the United States might have served to Spain if it were not for her present deplorable state of anarchy and disorganization. The people of Europe, seeking for a form of government, will hardly think of turning their faces to a Republic." The criticism is well put, for a Monarchist, and is positively exerting an influence in Spain against the Republic, wherever there is no one to apply the antidote. But we have one consolation; if the people of Europe can afford to live without the Republic, and thus continually fall further into the van of civilization, it is none of our business. If they can stand it, we can.

The local excitement of the moment is the measure of the Government driving all the coins out of circulation prior to the date of 1864—that is to say, prior to the period when a laurel wreath was placed on the effigy of the Emperor. The authorities have shown great cunning in the matter. By calling them in in a manner which forced omnibus and carriage companies, and, in fact, all the small dealing professions, to refuse suddenly to receive the condemned money before the time fixed as definitive by the Government, the public became at once so occupied with their quarrels with these companies that they forgot the State. They forgot how ridiculous it was to make a difference between a piece of 1863 and a piece of 1864 because the engraving on the former lacked a certain number of laurel leaves.

Thus, by the 1st of January all the money of France, monarchies, republics and empires, down to the period when Louis Napoleon's head was decorated with the laurel leaf, will have been melted at the Mint, and transformed into other money more acceptably decorated. This is one of the ways of putting your enemies down and yourself up! Fortunately the next man may play the same trick on Louis Napoleon—and he would be a fool if he didn't.

Malakoff.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Opening of the Ontario Legislature—Address of Lieut.-Gov. Howland—Measures to be Acted Upon—The Dominion Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1868.

The Provincial Legislature of Ontario was opened on Thursday afternoon with the usual pomp and parade attending such events. As it was the first official act of Lieut.-Gov. Howland, much interest was manifested in his behalf as to how he would acquit himself, and he certainly did not disappoint the expectations of his friends, for he went through the ceremony like one quite proficient in the business of opening Parliament. To be sure, His Excellency appeared somewhat at a disadvantage in being forced to obey the rules of etiquette and don the habiliments of a warrior, but he looked sufficiently at ease even in his dashing Windsor uniform. To one who has not been accustomed to such toggery it cannot be agreeable to wear the scarlet, but Gov. Howland looked every inch the soldier, and shone superior to the aid-de-camps who accompanied him, both military men; and there was really nothing to object to in His Excellency's outward appearance. He came down to the Legislative Chamber in state, and was received by a guard of honor on entering the gates, while the cannons pealed forth, and a splendid military band struck up "The Dominion March."

On entering the House a brilliant scene was presented, a very large number of ladies, handsomely dressed, having obtained admission to the floor. A few minutes after 3 o'clock His Excellency ascended the imaginary throne to the Speaker's chair, and delivered the opening speech of the second session of the Provincial Legislature. He was noticed to falter somewhat, but there were fewer signs of nervousness than might have been supposed, and the speech was really well delivered. Among those present was Mrs. Howland, accompanied by her little daughter, both of whom were magnificently dressed. The number of strangers was very large, and embraced the Judges who are not on circuit, and the leading gentlemen of the city, besides some from a distance. There was, however, a paucity in the attendance of members, not many more than half the full number being in their seats.

THE SPEECH AND ITS PROMISES.

The speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, which is rightly considered to be the emanation of the Cabinet, inasmuch as it foreshadows the measures that will come up, is a very fair document, and is not to be grumbled at. Of course, there is more or less verbiage in it; but, taken as a whole, it is sensible and to the point. After referring to the visit he made to the Provincial Fair, His Excellency expresses regret at the failure to adjust the indebtedness of the Provinces, and passes on to the free grant system of the Government, which he praises, and then hints at probable action in the matter of emigration. The proposed measures, some seven in number, are referred to at some length, and the reasons for their introduction are very clearly given. The indications in the speech are truly gratifying, and give general satisfaction; in fact, no one has a word to say against the speech, except a few cavilers, who would not be satisfied with anything. It is, without doubt, the most practical speech of its kind that we have had in Canada for many years.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The principal bills to be introduced by the Government are a new Mineral Land bill, a change in the Election law, making it imperative to hold all the elections in the Province on one day, and the abolition of Recorders' Courts. Deaf and dumb institutions and female prisons will be considered. The former have been initiated, and only need to be carried out on a larger scale. The civil jurisprudence is to undergo important changes, and it is believed that other measures of great consequence will be introduced, among them a scheme of emigration, which appears to be almost universally demanded. The Government appear to take the proper view of the requirements of the country, and are going the right way to work to effect desired improvements. With an overflowing treasury they can afford to be liberal, and it is satisfactory to find that they have a due sense of what is needed. The adoption of an improved mineral land policy appears to be the great need, and the pressure brought to bear has been so strong that it could not be resisted; in fact, it is reported that three Ministers actually threatened resignation unless something were done to meet the popular demand. This will probably account for the rumor that Mr. Wood was about to resign. There is no difficulty in the way now, and the session just opened will be productive of much useful and necessary legislation.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Nothing is said about the time the Federal Legislature will meet, but it is not expected to be called together before February or March. Ministers are busy devising plans, or scheming in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and are not in a hurry to face the people's representatives. The vacancy at the Custom-house here is supposed to have been filled by the appointment of the Mayor, but the announcement has not been officially made. No Judge has yet been appointed for this county, nor is there likely to be any appointment made. It is thought that Ministers will fill up the vacancies in the Cabinet before the meeting of Parliament, and not a whisper is heard with respect to Senator Aikens, who, we were told, had merely postponed the consideration of his acceptance of office. When Parliament does meet, there will be a storm, for a strong feeling of dissatisfaction is manifested with regard to the manner in which the Government have acted; they are by no means so strong as they were.

JAPAN.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Rebellion—Sale of Land—A Panic Created at Kobe by Frolicksome Midshipmen—Osaka Opened to Trade—An Enterprising Merchant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yokohama, Japan, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1868.

A "reliable contraband" seems to be the institution most needed in Yokohama, just at this time. Some one, sable or other color, fresh from the seat of war, who would be more trustworthy than the Government dispatches, and less muddle-brained than the present source from which the daily journals draw their information, in this paper-afflicted town. We might then hope for an occasional similarity in the different versions of "morning news." Witness the following: One "daily" announces, Nee-egata bombarded by Satsuma and Chosin, and laid in ashes—an Englishman, acting for the Northerners—a prisoner with the alternative of immediately giving his time and talents to the Southern forces, or suffering the "happy dispatch." Another "daily" of the same date informs the public that Nee-egata is in quiet possession of the Imperial troops, and that Aidzu and his Northern bands fled without attempting resistance. The community meantime "pays their money and takes their choice."

The struggle between the Northern and Southern Daimios seems doomed, in fact, to be hopelessly prolonged. Aidzu is powerful, and in his own territories invincible. The Southern forces, though at first equally strong, are wearing themselves out in attempting to carry the war North. The Imperial Government, moreover, is pressed for funds, and at least one of the most puissant of the loyal Princes, Satsuma, is said to be bankrupt. They have expended vast sums in the purchase of men-of-war and of arms and accoutrements for their army. They have exhausted their private resources and been compelled to negotiate a large foreign loan. And still they appear no nearer the end of the war.

The troubles at Nee-egata have proved rather unfortunate for business men. That city is one of the great centres of the silk-worm trade, and immense numbers of their eggs are bought up at that port for exportation to Europe. For some time past that harbor has been in a state of blockade, and no vessels could enter, and unless quiet is soon restored to that city, and freedom of trade, the effect on the market will be most serious.

INSULT TO THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

The Prussian Minister had a collision with the authorities two or three weeks since. He was out driving, with his "betto," or Japanese groom, mounted behind. On the road they met the Kioto Commissioner, Higoshi Kooge Shioshio, with a retinue of officials. The latter immediately ordered the betto to dismount, and forcibly assisted him. The Prussian Ambassador protested, but in vain. So he returned home, called a meeting of all the Ministry, and the result was that all intercourse with the Government was suspended until an apology was made for the insult. Higoshi, who was in a chair, and had witnessed the whole affair, eventually gave in, and the Governor made the *amende honorable.* It was, moreover, published officially that the bettos of foreigners should be allowed hereafter to ride, although this is directly contrary to Japanese law, which compels all servants to walk, riding being only allowed among members of the higher classes.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Herman* has returned from her trip up along the Russian coast, prospecting for coal, but with what success has not yet been divulged. The trip was tedious. When off Castralhies Bay, she met with a most sad accident. One of the boiler plates gave way, permitting an escape of steam, which killed five Chinamen almost immediately, and injured the First and Third Assistant Engineers so that they afterward died. Very fortunately Rev. Dr. Hepburn, of this place, was on board, and afforded every assistance. The boiler was then under a pressure of five pounds of steam only, although she had previously been running at seven. The *Herman* is an aged steamer, and was used by the English in the Crimean war. She has undoubtedly paid for herself over and over again since coming to these waters.

THE LAND SALE AT KOBE.

The most important event of the past month has been the "land sale." That sterile six acres, or thereabouts, of shelving sand, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Kobé, has at length been converted, in great part, into itziboos, for the benefit of the empty exchequer at Kioto. At last the Government have disposed of half the elephant for the round sum of $54,000. The other half they will keep, if the rains will let them, until some lucky chance shall relieve them of it. Since January this broad "concession" has afforded immense occupation to hungry editors, anxious Government employés and lazy coolies. Every heavy rain sent down a flood from the hills and transferred a portion of the sands to the bottom of the sea. The papers gratified their subscribers by abusing the authorities for allowing such matters, and the authorities took their revenge on the workmen, while the latter replaced fresh sand, only to become again the sport of the next week's storm.

Since the termination of the rainy season, that is to say, since it ceased raining oftener than four times a week, the sands have hardened somewhat, and it is to be hoped that they will now [illegible]. The bidding under J. W[illegible], auctioneer, and formerly a Philadelphian, was rather spirited, for the lots on the Bund or sea front. The Government price of $3 66 per tsuboo, or thirty-six square feet, was in one or two cases run up to double and triple that amount. The average rate paid, however, was about $3 per tsuboo.

When the Spring opens, foreign residents will commence the erection of go-downs and counting-houses, and the settlement will receive a new impulse. It bids fair to become a formidable rival of Yokohama. Its relation to Osaka is similar to that of Yokohama to Yeddo—two great treaty-ports of two of the largest cities in Japan. The desertion of Yeddo during the late troubles has given Yokohama a blow. The glory of the Tycoon's reign has passed from it, and its streets are now almost deserted. But Osaka has barely felt the war. It is a large and thriving city, and only forty miles from Kioto and the new Government. There is a rumored intention, on the part of the Mikado, to transfer his Court to Yeddo. This would be a splendid *coup d'état,* and would insure the success of his arms. At the same time it would decide the fate of these two rival ports, and confirm the future greatness and importance of Yokohama.

The foreign residents of Osaka have not yet overcome their tendency to panics. A few days since several left and came down to Kobe for temporary protection, reporting that it was again becoming unpleasant and even dangerous to stray any distance from the "concession," that the Lakonins were rude and impertinent in their bearing toward the Europeans, and the common people unfriendly.

MIDSHIPMEN ON A "LARK."

Speaking of panics reminds me of a little affair that occurred on shore here some two weeks since, and which might have proved most disastrous in its results. A party of midshipmen from the French iron-clad *Belliqueuse* and one of the American men-of-war, had indulged rather freely in the pleasures of an evening dinner at Gaudobert's, and afterward sallied out in the traditional style to indulge in songs and exhibit their prowess in deeds of daring. Now there is plenty of room for all this, even in the little town of Kobè—a broad street and a host of armed "Samourai"—yet the merry party saw a lantern in the distance in front of a native guard-house, and bearing the Mikado's crest, and at once charged down upon it and demolished it. The enraged guard attempted their arrest, and in the *melée* some pistols were discharged, but without injury to any one.

The alarm soon reached the Consulate on the beach. It was nearly midnight. Aroused by the report that the Japanese were in arms against the foreigners, he ran up a lantern as an alarm-signal to the shipping. In five minutes the decks of the men-of-war presented a most animated picture. "Call away all armed boats!" was the order, and there was a quick tumbling of guns, men, howitzers, ammunition, surgeon's tools, &c., into the boat. The first boat of the *Oneida* reached the shore in time to find a well-lanterned guard, of some one hundred and fifty Japanese Lakonins, pouring down toward the Consulate. Here was a dilemma. To land and be gobbled up, or to fire without landing. At length an escape was made from the horn of the dilemma by firing a blue light, and the whole harbor was soon illuminated.

The excitement now grew to fever heat. The French iron-clad appreciated the force of the last alarm, and commenced getting a portion of its batteries into boats. The troops drew up in line on the beach ready for action, but alas! where was the enemy? *Non est inventus.* After searching all over and finding nothing, not even an arm or a leg, or an ear, or something to evidence the sanguinary conflict, that each had pictured to himself as having taken place in the main street of Kobé,—after discovering that no one was hurt, and no one, moreover, even among the natives, seemed inclined to come forward and express a wish that he might be hurt—it was generally decided to have been a clear case of *parturiunt montes,* certainly terminating in a ridiculous muss.

The troops returned to their ship. As the American cutters pushed off, they encountered the great boats of the *Belliqueuse,* loaded down with men and arms, just coming in to the shore, prepared for a six months' campaign. Throughout all the trouble the Japanese acted with remarkable forbearance. Not a sword was drawn, nor was any attempt made to use anything but bamboo canes.

The next day the commander of the American man-of-war and the French Consul went up to the Governor's, and apologized for the conduct of the young men on the night before, and thus the whole affair was satisfactorily arranged. It is difficult to say what would have been the result, had the circumstances been reversed and the Japanese been the aggressors. Ikeda Ise No Kami lost his head for little more. The authorities, however, were pleased with the prompt acknowledgment of the offence on our part.

Osaka was opened on the 1st of the month to foreign trade, and in a short time the "concessions" there will be sold. It has the advantage over Kobé in not being built of sand. But, nevertheless, when I last heard from there, it was under water, and people were crossing it in boats.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

A young and enterprising merchant at Osaka made a most Quixotic attempt, recently, to open Kioto to foreign trade. He accidentally learned that there was a most excellent market at the sacred city for certain goods, and with an excess of Yankee enterprise, he determined to take advantage of it. Loading a native boat with his wares, he quietly sailed up the river leading to Kioto and eventually arrived there without interference. He took possession of a native tea-house, and with the assistance of two or three Japanese friends made his presence known to the merchants. His entire stock was eagerly bought up, and he was about to close the bargains and return, when a file of native soldiers marched in and requested his immediate presence at the Government office. His goods were placed under a guard, and he went before Owajima at the sarki, or residence of that Prince. His motives and manner of coming were closely inquired into. After a searching examination, merchant and goods were bundled into a boat and sent back to Osaka. He referred the case to the United States Consul, and was fined, I understand, $100 for breach of the treaty. The natives who helped him in his journey will undoubtedly lose their heads. And that he did not perish in his foolish attempt exhibits a most wonderful change in the policy of the Japanese Government.

ADIENO.

Since writing the above I learn of the sale of the Osaka concessions. The twenty-six lots brought nearly $36,000. The highest price paid was $10 per "tazuboo," or thirty-six square feet. The lots contain from one hundred and fifty to two hundred of these tazuboos.

A.

Harvard University and its Presidency—Suggested Change.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 6.

In Harvard College, the nucleus around which the other colleges and departments have gathered, there were last year 479 students. In the other departments of the University there were 541 students. This enlargement or natural growth of the simple college into a university of many branches has for many years suggested the necessity of some change in the method of administration, so far as the President is concerned, which shall make it at least possible to appoint an officer who can fulfill those duties. At a meeting of the overseers last week, Rev. Dr. Walker, who speaks from experience, said it was simply impossible for any man to discharge the duties now required of the President in the statutes. This fact alone suggests the propriety of some change in the statutes, before we ask any conscientious man to attempt to discharge those duties. It is indeed sufficiently clear to any person who sees the duties now devolving on the President, that they belong to two classes, wholly distinct from each other. The distinction shows itself in all the conversation regarding the present vacancy. People are either proposing some candidate distinguished for his executive ability, for his business habits and his general skill in administration, who would thus command the confidence of the public in the comprehensive charge of all the various interests of the University; or they are proposing some literary and scholarly man who would take a personal interest in the education of the students, would wisely arrange and superintend the order of their studies, would rightly advise with their parents, and, from his gifts and experience in the matters of education and religion, would give dignity and earnestness to the work of the College.

It was quite evident at the meeting of the overseers to which we have alluded that the necessity of some division of function which should relieve the new incumbent, whoever he may be, in some degree from the necessity of attending to duties so different, had seriously occupied the attention of the fellows and of the overseers. The suggestions of Judge Hoar and of Dr. Walker, both of whom have recently been members of the corporation, were especially interesting on this account. Of course no definite suggestion could be made in that Board as to the changes proposed; but it is, we suppose, generally understood that the corporation has some change of the demands on the new officer in contemplation, amounting to a new definition of the duties of the office.

If the corporation, in view of the great enlargement of the institution intrusted to their charge, and of the certainty of its greater enlargement, shall now determine to appoint one President for the University to take the oversight and direction of the general interests of the thirteen departments which are, and of the new departments which are to be, and another President to Harvard College, to take special charge of the undergraduate department, we are certain that all the friends of the institution will rejoice in an announcement so distinct of the broad plan which is to regulate its future administration.

The two sets of duties which thus arise in every university come in the English nomenclature into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor of the University and of the heads of the Colleges. The heads of the Colleges are known by the different names of Masters, Wardens, Provosts, Rectors and Presidents. In the conversation of the Board of Overseers, Mr. Hale suggested that two of these names, as belonging to the English language to represent the head of a college, might be given to the two officers whom it is now proposed to appoint—that is, that they might be called the "Chancellor of the University" and the "Master of Harvard College." But the difficulty of such a nomenclature appears at once, in the fact that the charter of the College provides only for a President. It will probably therefore be found expedient to appoint a President who shall take the oversight of the thirteen different departments of the University, and also a Vice-President who shall act as President for the College proper, with emoluments no less, or even larger than the President has always received, and with authority in the College such as he has always enjoyed. This nomenclature and division of duty is not new in the College.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Return of the German Arctic Expedition—Particulars of the Cruise.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Bremen, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

On Thursday last the inhabitants of this city were electrified by the intelligence that the German exploring vessel, the *Greenland,* Capt. Koldewey, had returned from her northern expedition, and been signaled from the lighthouse at the mouth of the Weser. As the commander had put into a Norwegian port in running down that coast, and sent off a telegram announcing his safe return, his arrival was expected with great interest, and preparations were made both here and at Bremerhaven to give the expedition a festive reception. The tug-steamer *Diana,* belonging to Herr Rosenthal, of the last-named port, (who has from the very first taken the most lively interest in the success of the undertaking,) had orders to cruise off the mouth of the Weser, and take the *Greenland* in tow. As soon as her arrival there was announced by the telegraph, the steamer *Biene,* having on board the Reception Committee, the President of the Neutical Association, the amtmann of the town, some members of the corporation, and other gentlemen, got under weigh, and proceeded down the river, accompanied by the *Simson,* one of the steamers belonging to the North German Lloyd Company, to greet their fellow-townsmen on their safe return, with firing of salutes, lively cheers, and a display of colored bunting.

On the following day a banquet was given to the officers, and numerous scientific and seafaring gentlemen were invited to meet them. Mr. Amtmann Groning, who presided, in giving the principal toast of the evening, expatiated on the merits of Dr. Augustus Petermann, of Gotha, the indefatigable promoter of geographical science, who, at his own expense and risk, had planned the expedition and caused it to be executed in a thoroughly practical and efficient manner. "We Germans," continued the speaker, "have been called a nation of thinkers, a term interpreted by many as synonymous with dreamers. The period of inactivity, during which we were accustomed to speak and write theoretically on political economy and the blessings of liberty, without being able to emancipate ourselves from the thraldom of Custom-house barriers and a multiplicity of petty sovereign States, is now happily past, the dreamers are fully awake, and have already accomplished several liberating acts and deeds. But may we never cease being a nation of thinkers in the better sense of the word. These ideas are suggested by the object for which we are here met to-day, to show the world that the nation of thinkers are also able to act at the proper time. We are not assembled to celebrate any great triumph, for none has been achieved, but only to give expression to our joy and satisfaction at seeing Germany, though with very humble beginnings, take her place among the nations that appreciate the cause of science. But we must not stop here; we must not fold our hands in idleness and lay the flattering unction to our souls that we have done enough. I could wish that we all bind ourselves by a solemn promise to renew our exertions next year, and send a larger and better fitted-out expedition to complete the work so well commenced by our little pioneer just returned." The speaker concluded by proposing the health of Dr. Petermann, (who was not present,) the toast being received with enthusiastic cheers, and drunk with all honors.

Capt. Beurmann then rose to propose the health of the commander of the expedition (Capt. Koldewey) and his brave associates, Hildebrandt and Sengstack, serving under him. He reviewed the history of the past twenty years, the first crude attempts to form a German navy in 1848, their banquet in honor of Admiral Tegethoff's naval action with the Danes, off Heligoland, and the wonderful growth and development of the German steam navy, as illustrated by the flourishing and well-conducted company of the North German Lloyd. Other toasts then succeeded.

During the proceedings, which terminated at a late hour, several telegrams of congratulation were received, one of which, from Dr. Petermann, at Gotha, was to the following effect: "All honor to the commanders of the small and the great *Germania;*" in explanation of which I may here mention that when the learned doctor purchased the exploring vessel at Bergen, (from which port she sailed on her Arctic cruise,) she was called the *Greenland,* and had till then worn the Norwegian flag; but at Dr. Petermann's express desire changed her name to *Germania,* and sailed under the North German tricolor. This accounts for the little craft—she is a sailing vessel of only eighty tons, and cutter-rigged—being called the *Germania* in the German accounts. But it was informal, inasmuch as the German law prescribes as a *sine quâ non* the presence of the vessel herself in a German port, where she must be surveyed and measured before she can obtain a new register, and with it the right to hoist the North German flag of the merchant service.

The following particulars, communicated to me by the courtesy of Capt. Koldewey, narrate the principal events of the cruise, and will, no doubt, be interesting to many of your readers:

On the 19th of July he sent off his dispatches by the English whaler *Jan Mayen,* being at noon on that day in 80 deg. 30 min. N. lat. and 6 deg. 35 min. E. long., and the ice lying in heavy packs to the east and west. The *Germania* steered southward, and got down to 79½ deg. N. lat., where she again became entangled in the ice, the fog being very thick. After sixteen hours of hard work in warping out they were able to proceed more to the south, sailing along the edge of the pack. In 76 deg. N. lat. and 6 deg. W. long. she again became surrounded by ice in heavy floes, and was obliged to go back as far as 74 deg. 30 min. N. lat., when another attempt was made to reach the coast of Greenland; but on reaching 14 deg. W. long. they found nothing but an impenetrable barrier of ice-fields packed firmly together—and the so-called Eis-blink, which was plainly visible on one clear day, did not show the least strip of water-sky to the west. Capt. Koldewey therefore resolved to moor his vessel to a block of ice and wait for an opening in the same. But all to no purpose, as a southerly wind arose that threatened to close up the bay, and obliged them again to make sail. Tacking down to the south against this head wind, they came again to clear water. A third attempt to reach the coast brought the little vessel to 17 deg. 30 min. W. long, in 73 deg. 23 min. N. lat., whence they could plainly discern the scarped and rugged peaks of Cape Broer-Ruys, Scoresby's Bontekoe, and Hudson's "Hold-with-Hope," whose snow ravines and glaciers formed a marked contrast to the dark masses of rock. But there was no chance of their reaching it, as the astronomical and hydrographical observations showed that the ice extended in one unbroken mass of more than forty feet in thickness to the shore. Under these circumstances it was useless to make any further attempts to double the ice by proceeding to the south, and after three days' hard work they managed to get clear of the ice. This was on the 10th of August. While anchored to the floe on the coast of Greenland, some of the party went out to the chase and killed six ice-bears, whose skins and skulls they have preserved and brought home. They now directed their course to the north coast of Spitzbergen, to endeavor to force a passage through the Hinlopen Straits, and, if possible, reach the problematical Gillis Land, which has never yet been really discovered, though more than once seen at a distance by enterprising whalers—the first time by a Dutch skipper, in 1707, and again by the Swedish exploring expedition in 1861. After experiencing a violent gale from the northward, the wind veered round to the south, and they rapidly passed Moffee Island, off which they met a Norwegian walrus hunter, then Verlegen Hook and Traurenberg Bay, called by the Norsemen the "Bay of Cares," because this otherwise well-sheltered bay fills suddenly with ice with a northerly wind, and the vessels are then easily cut off. Parrot Hook was passed without much difficulty from the quantities of ice that were floating about, and on the 21st of August they reached Cape Torrell, in 79 deg. 30 min. N. lat., and 21 deg. 30 min. E. long. The coast was lofty and full of glaciers, some of which descended to the sea level, and they witnessed the rupture of several large masses, which precipitated themselves into the sea with an awful crash, and throwing up the spray to a great height. A small strip of scanty moss vegetation was visible here and there at the edge of the coast. At Cape Torrell there is no landing-place, as the shore is rocky and perpetually washed by a heavy surf. The rocks are of limestone formation.

Near this cape the *Germania* anchored in what Capt. Koldewey has christened "German Bay," with the intention of remaining for some time in this part of the Straits of Hinlopen; and here they landed. Peaks and mountains were climbed to obtain a view to the east, but everywhere as far as the eye could reach, nothing was visible but an unbroken line of ice, quite impenetrable—at all events for a sailing vessel. Capt. Koldewey resolved to wait here for a chance of an alteration in the state of the ice, and employed his time in laying down the run of the coast, the bearings of different mountains, and in shooting excursions on shore. The Swedish map of this part of the coast was found to be incorrect. The *Germania* was able to get more to the east than the Swedish expedition of 1864, and was therefore enabled to survey much more of the southern coast of the island of North-east-land. Extensive glaciers were observed to the east of Cape Torrell, and it was ascertained that the position of the south Waigat's Islands, as laid down in the Swedish chart, was very incorrect. A place is there marked as Björnebal, or the Bay of Bears, which Capt. Koldewey discovered to be a strait; and at another spot he ascertained from personal observation that Tom Point is only connected with the mainland by a barrier of ice extending about ten English miles north and south. This piece of work was performed by Koldewey and Hildebrandt in eight hours one night, dragging their boat with them the whole distance over the ice. The state of the tides told them plainly that the ice did not quite touch the land, which was confirmed by the fact that the seal at the edge of the barrier dived under water. Various excursions were made by Hildebrandt and Sengstack, (the first and second mates of the *Germania,*) and several animals shot. On one occasion they shot at a huge walrus from their boat, when the enraged animal attacked them with great fury, but seven well-directed bullets soon dispatched him. They have brought home its skin, which weigh 250 pounds. On their land excursions they had sometimes to glide down from the peaks on the snow, and at other times to wade through morasses and bog. Eider geese and snow-gulls were shot in abundance, and furnished the whole crew with fresh food for a long time. On the other hand, no reindeer were observed, though traces of them were several times visible; and only once they caught sight of a blue fox, but at a moment when they had not their guns at hand. A Norwegian walrus-hunter happened to be lying in the vicinity, the Captain of which, an old and experienced navigator to Spitzbergen, had hurt his eye from the explosion of his gun. The Bremen captains and mates are obliged to pass an examination not only in navigation and seamanship, but also in elementary surgery, and thus the officers of the *Germania* were enabled to render the skipper surgical assistance, in grateful acknowledgment of which he sent on board by his sons a couple of reindeer that he had shot a day or two before.

The ice here in the Hinlopen Straits was very different from that on the coast of Greenland, being what is technically known as bay ice, and only three feet thick, though here and there a few blocks of glacier ice were found imbedded in the mass. From the observations made on the elevated summit of Tom Point—or Thumb Point, as it is spelt in some maps—it was ascertained that the sea between the islands they had lately surveyed and the White Mountain was frozen over; while a little more to the south a little streak of clear water was discovered in Unicorn Bay, beyond which Barents Land was plainly visible. From the last-named place the ice spread out in a large semicircle to within a few miles to the east of Cape Torrell. To the east the ice extended in one vast unbroken mass to Gillis Land, the snow-covered peaks of which were seen by the Swedish expedition in 1864, and were also plainly visible in clear weather with the help of a telescope from the deck of the *Germania.* In Hinlopen Straits the flood was found to set with great force to the north, but the ebb with still greater velocity and strength southward. Sometimes fields of ice several square miles in extent were detached by the force of the tide from the ice in the bay, and driven out into the straits, and shattered to fragments against the rocks of the islands.

All about Cape Torrell, as well as in the new straits, an immense quantity of driftwood was found piled up on the coast, sometimes to the height of more than twenty feet, which is the more remarkable as the difference between high and low water was found to be not more than three feet. They were chiefly fir trees, many of them fifteen and twenty feet long, quite perfect, and with the roots entire. Many nautical and hydrographical observations were taken, as well as meteorological diaries kept, on board and on shore, together with more than a hundred deep-sea soundings, bringing up specimens of the bottom, which form a very interesting little collection, and will be submitted to scientific investigation by practical geologists.

The expedition waited for the breaking up of the ice till the 10th of September, but in vain; and as thick weather came on and the vision was obscured by snow and fog, they were reluctantly obliged to return, tacking to the northward against a strong northerly wind between fields of bay ice and heavy icebergs of glacier ice; but the extreme northerly part of Hinlopen Straits was found to be tolerably free from ice.

On getting clear of the land the *Germania* went up to the north, and reached their furthest point—81 deg. 5 min. N. lat., and 16 deg. E. lon.—on the evening of the 14th of September, when their progress was effectually stopped by pack-ice in every quarter but the south. The weather now became more foggy than ever, and the nights darker, and as their little craft was not in a condition to stand much more buffeting from the ice, the helm was put down, and her bows turned to the south, so that they were soon out of sight of the ice. On the return voyage they experienced down to 77 deg. N. lat., variable weather, with a good deal of snow and fog, and it only cleared up once when passing the west coast of Spitzbergen, which enabled them to obtain a good view of the conical mountains of Amsterdam Island, lying off the northwest point of the main land, or West Spitzbergen. From 77 deg. north latitude the voyage was rapidly made, the wind being chiefly from the north-east, so that in three days they ran down nine degrees of latitude, and arrived safely, on Sept. 30, in the Fiord of Bergen, from which the expedition sailed on the 24th of May last."

Among the collections of different objects brought home may be mentioned the specimens of the bottom of the sea brought up from soundings in various depths, a rare description of sea spider, and samples of different sorts of drift wood, partly from the coast of Spitzbergen and partly picked up at sea. No accident occurred on the voyage. The vessel shows abundant marks of heavy collision with the ice but is still perfectly seaworthy, and the crew are in an enviable state of robust health and vigorous strength.

Edwin M. Stanton.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

The foregoing, from the New-York Times, was kindly meant, but is erroneous in the statement that Mr. Stanton's health is seriously impaired and his pecuniary resources exhausted. The health of Mr. Stanton has not been good for some months past, but is rapidly improving, his disease being the intermittent fever, so well known in the City of Washington. His labors in the campaign just closed have no doubt stood in the way of his recovery; but there is the best reason for believing that a few weeks of rest will result in his restoration to perfect health. We rejoice in being able to say that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that Mr. Stanton's pecuniary affairs are in a state of embarrassment, and we greatly regret that any allusion has been made to the subject. He needs no pecuniary assistance, and would not accept it from any quarter, however kindly and generously offered.

The Times has not, however, overstated the value of Mr. Stanton's services to the country. There is not, in our opinion, any man living to whom the people of the United States owe a larger debt of gratitude. Endowed with natural abilities of the highest order, cultivated by education and matured by a long and extensive practice of a liberal profession, with great earnestness and force of character, and a power of sustaining exhausting mental labor which few men possess, an incorruptible integrity and a patriotism which devoted him entirely to the cause of his country, he was called to the public service at a time and in a station in which the greatest capacity, energy and loyalty were needed. It is sufficient to say of him as to public services that no man ever deserved better of his country than Edwin M. Stanton, and few of his countrymen will have as high a place in her history.

The New-Hampshire Democrats in Trouble.

The Democratic tickets in New-Hampshire bore the name "National Democrat" and not "Democratic Republican," at the recent election, and the life-long Democrats of the Granite State are greatly grieved thereat. The organ of the party, the Concord *Patriot,* thus alludes to the change:

"Several very indignant Democrats have asked us by what authority this was done. We have been obliged to answer that 'we do not know;' and since public attention has been called to the matter, we think it proper to say that we did not print the votes this year and are in no way responsible for this unauthorized and inexcusable tampering with the time-honored name of the party. A venerable friend said to us: 'I have voted more than forty years and never before cast a ballot which had not the old party name on it.' Another asked: 'Are you ashamed of a name under which the Democracy won its glorious reputation? Those who are, had better join the enemy.' Others of the older men of the party have addressed us in the same strain. Hence the propriety and necessity of this explanation, and hence, also, we feel bound to protest against this unauthorized attempt to change the name of the party."

Southerners in New-York.

The New-York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* gives the following in a recent letter:

"I have seen it stated in print that Southronism (if I may coin a word) has almost disappeared from this city. The statement is not in any respect true. There is more of it to-day than ever before. There is hardly a trade or profession in which a large number of Southern men are not engaged, and most of these have come North since the war. They are to be found at the bar, on the press, practicing medicine, in educational institutions, engaged in mercantile pursuits, in banks and insurance offices, employed as clerks in wholesale stores, and, in fact, following every business on the long list of avocations in New-York. Then there are large and constantly increasing social circles, composed almost exclusively of Southern men and women, large and fashionable boarding houses where one meets hardly any but Southern people, a church attended by Southern people only, and two hotels known by every one to be patronized almost solely by Southerners. Instead of being on the decline in New-York, Southern influence is constantly increasing. It permeates the whole business circle, is found in the best society, and is almost brushed against by every saunterer on Broadway. No doubt this is very annoying to the 'loyal' element, but I don't see how that element is going to get rid of it."

A Tragedy in Lexington, Mo.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Nov. 3.

On last Thursday a terrible tragedy was enacted in one of the principal streets of Lexington. Col. Wm. A. Warner, formerly Colonel of the Eighteenth Kentucky United States Volunteers, shot and killed his son-in-law, Samuel W. Nutter. The marriage of the deceased with Miss Warner took place about two years ago, and the match proved an unhappy one. A few months ago Mrs. Nutter returned to her father's home, near Dover, and began a suit for divorce. In her bill she charged her husband with theft, incest and other crimes. Both parties being wealthy and of unquestionable standing in society, the case caused considerable gossip. Mr. Nutter published a pamphlet concerning the divorce case, in which he charged Col. Warner with murder, theft, arson, &c., and was nearly as severe toward Mrs. Warner. On Thursday last Col. Warner and Mr. Nutter met in the streets of Lexington, when the former fired at the latter, a full charge of buck-shot entering his breast and killing him immediately. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 8, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is expected that the approaching Parliamentary elections in Great Britain will give the Liberals a majority of one hundred in the House of Commons.

Isabella, late Queen of Spain, and her attendants have arrived in Paris.

It is stated that the Provisional Government of Spain will entertain no proposition on the part of the United States looking to the purchase of Cuba. A force of 9,000 men is to be sent at once to Cuba.

Reports received in Lisbon represent that an expedition consisting of 600 Portuguese soldiers had been massacred in Mozambique, South Africa. They had been sent into the interior for some purpose, and the natives fell upon them and slaughtered nearly every one. Sixty only escaped to the sea coast. The arms, ammunition, &c., with the expedition, all fell into the hands of the natives.

GENERAL.

Our correspondent in Japan gives the particulars of an insult recently offered to the Prussian Minister at Yokohama by the Kioto Commissioner. The Consul was riding out with his groom, when he met the Commissioner and his suite, and some of the officers thereof compelled the servant to dismount, it being contrary to Japanese custom for servants to ride. The Prussian Minister immediately called a meeting of the Ministry, and all intercourse with the Japanese Government was suspended. An apology from the Commissioner speedily restored harmony. It is rumored that the Mikado is about to remove his Court to Yeddo, which is considered a good stroke of policy on his part. Some frolicsome midshipmen, from a French iron-clad and an American war vessel, on shore-leave, upset the lamps at a Japanese guard-house, and soon had the guard after them. An alarm was raised that the natives had risen against the foreigners, and the harbor was speedily ablaze with alarm rockets. Armed boats were sent ashore from all the war vessels in port to protect the foreigners, and the Japanese swarmed to the support of the guard. The jovial midshipmen, however, were not to be found, and the panic soon subsided. An apology was made next day by the proper American and French officers to the Japanese.

Political excitement in Florida is very intense. The Legislature has impeached Gov. Reed, and he declares that body an illegal one, and refuses to recognize it. He has caused the arrest of the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State on a charge of conspiracy against the Government. On Friday night a riot was anticipated, owing to the conflicting orders issued by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, it being feared that the negroes would support the latter. Citizens were summoned to hold themselves in readiness to aid in quelling any disturbance.

The Democrats of Charleston, S. C., have placed in nomination for Mayor of that city H. K. Leserne, one of the most violent rebels in the State during the rebellion. His party claim that he is not disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, upon the ground that the office of Mayor is not a civil office under the laws of the United States or of South Carolina, but is only so under the charter of the City of Charleston.

The Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says the Secretary of the Treasury authorizes the denial of the statement that the Treasury has sold bonds recently. Not a single bond has been put upon the market, either in Washington or by the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, within the last ten days. Mr. McCulloch yesterday ordered a reissue of $10,000,000 of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and will issue more if necessary to relieve the stringency in the money market.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, having stated previous to the election that if the County of Leavenworth gave a Republican majority he would walk bareheaded through the streets of that city, accomplished that highly interesting feat on Friday evening. He was attended by a torchlight procession and crowds of citizens.

An explosion in an oil refinery in Cleveland, on Friday night, burned several boys severely and killed one man. The premises were considerably damaged. On the same night Moore, Cahoon & Co.'s planing mill in that city was burned, involving a loss of $20,000.

The second trial of Gen. Cole for the murder of L. H. Hiscock, at Albany, N. Y., in June of 1867, will commence in that city next Tuesday.

Thirty-one years ago yesterday Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was killed by a mob in Alton, Ill., for publishing an anti-slavery newspaper.

Michael Mooney, who fired a pistol at the corner of Market and Mulberry-streets, Newark, shooting Thomas O'Gorman and causing his death, has been locked up, the Coroner's jury having rendered a verdict which will lead to his trial for manslaughter.

Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke, a prominent lawyer of Jersey City, a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and a delegate to the late National Democratic Convention, from New-Jersey, died suddenly at his residence in Jersey-City, yesterday, after an illness of three days.

Ex-Gov. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, has just returned from an extensive Western trip to his home in Anderson. Efforts are being made to induce him to accept a judgeship.

The Comptroller-General of the State of South Carolina has instructed tax officers to include in their quarterly assessments all cotton purchased and sold by merchants, factors, brokers, bankers, or other persons buying or shipping on commission, or otherwise, which was grown this year, and now exempt from tax by the United States Government by act of Congress, and to collect twenty cents on every hundred dollars' worth of it, the same as on other merchandise, considering cotton sold whenever it is shipped.

A number of capitalists in Auburn have purchased 80,000 acres of land, near Pilatka, Fla., and are about to colonize it with people from this State. A party of fourteen persons left Auburn, on Thursday, with the intention of locating on this tract. They had previously shipped farming stock and implements, and will be prepared to commence work immediately on their arrival.

A Providence Democrat wheeled a barrel of apples from that city to Boston, in payment of an election wager, reaching the latter city yesterday.

S. J. Crawford, the Governor of Kansas, resigned his office on the 4th inst. Lieut.-Gov. Green was immediately inaugurated as Governor, and entered upon the duties of his position. His first act was to commission George Crawford as Colonel of the Nineteenth Kansas Regiment, which has been raised to fight Indians. The cavalry regiment is 1,200 strong, and well supplied.

A Farmers' State Convention is to meet in Macon, Ga., on the second Wednesday in December next. The object of the Convention is to consider the labor question, and to organize a State Immigration Association.

William Marshall and his mother, of Platte County, Mo., were murdered on Monday evening last. When discovered, Mr. Marshall was alive, and said he knew his murderer, but refused to give his name. He had been shot several times, as had his mother also. The motive of the murderers is supposed to have been robbery.

Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, on the 1st inst., captured a freight train on the Pacific Railroad by throwing it from the track. The train was completely wrecked, and the fireman was thrown under the locomotive and scalded to death. All the other men on the train escaped.

The annual meteoric display is this year expected between the 12th and 15th of November.

On Thursday last a fight took place between some Virginia and Maryland oystermen, in Tyler's Creek, Somerset County, Md. The Marylanders were fishing in disputed waters, when the Virginia police-boat attempted to capture them. The Marylanders started for home pursued by the Virginians, and were finally compelled to scuttle their boat and swim to the shore to escape arrest. It is reported that one Virginian was killed.

Jarrett Ishman, freedman, has been convicted in Louisiana, of the murder of Stephen Durden, the colored orator, who was killed in August last, just after he had made a Democratic speech at Hammond, La. The testimony was exclusively colored. The jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

The examination of Col. Treadwell, at Newark, charged with selling forged naturalization papers, was begun yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, among whom were Mr. George T. Dusenbury, Clerk of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, Mr. George R. Cornwell, lately appointed United States Marshal for New-Jersey, and Mr. Charles H. Winfield, State Senator from Hudson County. The testimony of the latter, to whom Treadwell had given one of the fraudulent certificates, showed that the accused had sold many hundreds of the certificates to candidates in Hudson and Essex Counties. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

The Board of Supervisors, of Brooklyn, have published a table showing the rates of taxation in the several Wards of the City. The highest is that paid by the Eighth and Twenty-second Wards. Four cents twenty-two mills, and four cents twenty mills, respectively, on the dollar; the lowest by the Second Ward, three cents fifty-six mills; the average, three cents seventy-eight and a half mills.

The Seventh Regiment will parade on Monday, the 9th instant, in full uniform, and will be reviewed at Washington Parade Ground by Gen. S. E. Marvin, the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York. The regimental line will be formed in Lafayette-place at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

A laborer, named Dennin, at work in a sewer in Fifth-avenue, yesterday, was buried by the caving in of the earth on either side of him. He was rescued speedily by his companions, and carried home. He is not much injured.

The Third Brigade of the Fire Department paraded yesterday, and was reviewed by Gov. Fenton at Tompkins-square. The command presented a fine appearance.

The number of deaths in this City during the past week is set down at 336; of marriages, 197, and of births, 397.

The Spingler House, on Union-square, has been declared unsafe by the Superintendent of Public Buildings. Certain alterations have been ordered to make the building secure.

Effect of the Election on the South.

The moral effect of Gen. Grant's election to the Presidency, upon the South, we believe can hardly be measured. The revolutionary and destructive tendencies in all societies are kept down, much more by moral than physical force.

It is not clear how, in the States represented in Congress, the new President will be able to prevent or cure, by direct exertion, the worst of their social evils. Loyal men can still be assassinated, negroes can be murdered and black Republicans be frightened from the polls by threats, and, if the inhabitants so choose, a kind of social chaos may be introduced.

But in the dark places of the South, even as in the wicked districts of this City, the public opinion of the country has an influence. The enormous popular majorities of this election in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction will show the disaffected in the late rebel States that the loyal States are determined to secure certain results of the war; and among them, impartial suffrage, equality of all under the law, and free speech. The Southern opposition will not be certain how far Gen. Grant may be disposed to go to effect these ends, and how far Congress may yet further invade State independence to attain them. They will be more ready than before to concede these privileges, as a moral result of the late victory.

Moreover, all the Federal office-holders, and all the Republican politicians, with their considerable following, will support and urge on these principles. They will have grouped around them all the patronage and influence of the General Government. President Grant may not be able to punish the offender every time a loyal politician is murdered in a Southern community, but the fact that the whole power and influence of the Executive and of Congress are against such enormities, and that the immense majority of the nation condemn them, will in time cause these crimes to diminish. It is to be hoped that, now the stress of the election is over, whatever decent and moral elements there are in the Democratic Party of the North, will unite with the Republicans in rebuking such outrages as at present disgrace Southern society. There is no truly republican government where free speech is not permitted, and civilization is degenerating into barbarism where a man is murdered for political opinions. It is the interest of both parties to make the South a land of order and freedom of utterance. Till that is done, victories, whether on the Appomattox or at the polls, are in vain.

The most cheering hope for the South, however, is in their material interests. Of all communities they are the last that can afford to introduce a war between capital and labor, or between the two races. If the Gulf States are to be a scene of civil war or of interrupted labor and consequent desolation, it is not the blacks who will suffer most. The negroes can take to the mountains and swamps; or, supposing only a separation of the two races, they can live on their little farms, or on vagrancy and thievery, while the great body of the whites would either starve or be forced to emigrate. A South without labor soon becomes a wilderness. It is also a well-known characteristic of the negroes to endure patiently up to a certain point, and then to explode violently. If Southern passion, and violence, and oppression, goad the poor blacks to this extreme, it is white property and white families that will feel the horrors of it. The interest of the South lies most preponderantly in keeping the blacks contented and quiet. Till the negroes are well treated and the loyal whites let alone, no capital will go there, and no wealth can be accumulated.

Unwise as an *a priori* measure, though universal suffrage was, it is the grand protection now of the negro. The blacks will soon become as the Irish are here, the tools for politicians, and the means of their ascendency. They will go in mass without much reflection for traditional parties and traditional men, and we need not say that those parties and those men will be Radical and Republican. We have never been of those who believed that the Southern Democracy would finally control much of the negro vote. Parties are organic existences; they have life from generation to generation, and bequeath their peculiarities. It will take many a generation to wipe out from the hearts of that simple-minded population the feeling that the Radical and the Republican are their liberators and friends, and the Democracy their enemy and oppressor. This tradition will survive, as has that of the Northern Democracy with the foreigner, long after the character of the party has utterly changed.

As the negroes become more and more important as a political element, they will be better treated. White politicians will flatter and favor them. The year will soon arrive when an ambitious demagogue will no more think of insulting or injuring a black constituency than one would an Irish population here. They will often hold the balance of power. Their votes will be the ladder to salary and place and patronage. One party will soon make it their great object to offer them all reasonable facilities of education and advancement.

On questions during the next four years which do not relate to national matters—as, for instance, local State politics—their votes will follow the word of the most skillful leaders, or any other inducement which may affect an ignorant population, and both parties will vie for them. In fact, they will form for the South a somewhat similar element and problem in their politics to that of an ignorant Irish population here.

This result would, on the whole, be as desirable for the country and the South as any that can now be obtained. The only thing that could prevent it would be a too ambitious and unreasonable effort of the blacks and their friends to force them into public life. Later, the negroes must be represented, without doubt, by their own race, both in the State Legislatures and in Congress. But to attempt this now might only begin a struggle of races, which is the last thing the negroes should desire. Let them only have the wisdom and patience to wait, and all the currents of politics and the tendencies of things are in their favor.

Russia in Asia.

While her sister Powers have of late years been fully occupied with their own affairs—France with Mexico, Great Britain with political revolutions, Austria and Prussia with the leadership of Germany, Turkey with Crete and Greece, Spain and Italy with internal struggles, America with her great civil war—Russia has gone quietly to work to extend herself through Southern Asia. The Northern moiety of the Continent has long been incontestibly hers; now she has overcome successively the Khanates of Khiva, Khokand and Bokhara, till all independent Tartary is constructively hers, and she knocks at the doors of Afghanistan itself. Meanwhile, far to the north and east, she has taken possession of the broad and rich valley of the Amoor, and, moving southerly, has made conquest of the chief part of Mantchuria.

Everybody remembers how the territorial move through Bokhara sounded an alarm throughout England, till the whole island was touched again with the Russo-phobia of 1854, and already saw, in fancy, its costly and precious Indian possessions wrung from its grasp. Such, indeed, was the fear excited by the southerly stride of Russia from the Caspian to the Oxus, that the Russian official journals were directed to declare it geographically impossible for Russia to invade India by way of Afghanistan—referring, of course, to the gigantic range of mountains upheaved on the northwesterly frontier of the former country, like a natural breastwork and barrier against a foe. But now comes an Indian writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to say that he has *heard* of a certain by-path, or "pass," entirely different from that alluded to by the Russians, whereby hostile columns from the north and west might debouch into Hindostan. This idea revives the old discussion.

British India will probably, however, remain in the control of Great Britain as long as that Power remains mistress of the Indian Ocean. While she can debark troops at Calcutta, she can make India too hot to hold Russians or any other invading armies. Should her naval supremacy be wrested away, the problem would at once change; but Russian land operations from the direction of the Himalayan range are as yet hardly a possibility. With a nominal force of 80,000 troops, and an actual muster-roll of 67,000 in India, England has little to fear even from the enterprising General who has overrun Turkistan.

But, apart from the immediate advance of Russia in this direction, which has come to a temporary halt, it is impossible not to see that her general Asiatic policy is one of aggression and annexation. Great Britain, France and Russia are now competing for the possession of the more fertile and valuable parts of the great continent. If we would understand better, and render less mysterious the mission of the Chinese Embassy, sufficient explanation will be found in the fact that great European Powers are pressing her on all sides. Russia above, England and France below—between these upper and nether millstones, she has been menaced with being ground to powder. She proposes no longer to be regarded as a "barbarous" Power, fair game for any comer. She believes that to take her place among civilized nations will be the best checkmate on encroachment.

Smuggling in the Port of New-York.

More petty smuggling is done in the port of New-York than in all the other ports of the country combined. The seizures of Customs officers at this port are more than half the entire seizures of the country. The opportunities for smuggling are greater, and the operators are far more numerous.

One of the methods employed deserves the special attention of the Commissioner of Customs, who has been for some time perfecting a special detective system. The sailors' boarding-house keepers of this City employ a large number of runners or *touters* to induce sailors coming into port to board at their infamous dens. These people are of the lowest moral caste to be found in the country—more depraved, if possible, than their employers, who are such characters as John Allen and Tom Hadden, of whom we have lately had "something too much." Many of these runners are stationed on Staten Island, and in their small boats board incoming ships in the Lower Bay. They communicate with the sailors and others on board, and frequently take them ashore in their boats before the revenue steamers have touched the ship and put the Inspectors on board. Dozens of these fellows frequently board and leave a ship between the time of the Quarantine and Customs inspections. They go in such numbers as to intimidate the officers of the ships. No Captain of a vessel coming to this port can afford to drive these ruffians from his ship, for the reason that the boarding-house keepers have control over the shipping-masters who furnish crews to vessels, and they can, if disposed, actually prevent a ship requiring a large crew from proceeding to sea, by refusing to let their boarders ship in them. Besides it would be as much as a Captain's life is worth to order these characters from his vessel; any one who did so would court assassination. They have no defence but to submit, and leave the runners at liberty to communicate freely with their passengers and crew. Smugglers on board ship do thus frequently communicate with and transfer their contraband goods to these willing abettors, much to the damage of the Treasury. Persons well acquainted with the infamous system of the boarding-house keepers state that the amount of smuggling done in this way is enormous.

There was a law passed in this State some years ago, through the influence of the American Seamen's Friend Society, prohibiting *touders* from boarding vessels except at their docks. It was intended to protect the sailor from these "land-sharks," but it has long been ineffective in consequence of the refusal of the various petty City Judges elected by the influence of these ruffians, to enforce it against their constituents. It is a dead letter, but is still unrepealed. The strong arm of the Treasury can have it enforced in its interest if not in that of the sailors. No person should be allowed to board vessels before the Quarantine and Customs Inspectors, or before the vessel is at her dock. The strick enforcement of this law would not only save much to the Treasury, but abate, in considerable degree, the terrible abuses to which sailors discharging at this port are subjected.

The Theatre in America.

Defenders of the theatre used to uphold it on the ground of its being a school of morals and manners—of life, history and practical philosophy. We don't suppose *these points* have been urged very strongly of late in this locality, or in any of the great cities of America.

The respectable drama, we are happy to say, has not yet been crushed altogether out of existence. We gladly acknowledge the fact that there are still theatres which give place to plays that do not outrage the human sense of decency, or the public intelligence.

But no one needs to be told how much the theatre—and when we say the *theatre*, we include the *opera*—has lately been given up to an order of things that certainly could not be supposed to exist in a school of morals or manners. Look at the glaring and flaunting spectacular shows! Look at the everlasting *Ballet!* Look at the *Opera Bouffe!* Look at the sensual exhibitions of the feminine form! Listen to the salacious music! See the appeals to the sensational and the pandering to the base and vulgar elements of human nature! Hear the gross innuendo, and notice the foul suggestion! Who will deny that these things are immensely damaging to the public taste and terribly ruinous to the public morals? Who will estimate all the baneful influences they exert upon the life and character of the people?

We neither object to spectacle, pantomime or gayety. The "poetry of motion," the music of sentiment and passion, the gratification of the eye by gorgeous displays of color, the titillation of the mind by piquant wit, its entertainment through change and surprise, its excitement through sensationalism, may all have a place in dramatic art. But when taste and virtue are sacrificed on their account, the price paid for them is ruinous.

It will not do. It cannot continue. It must not be tolerated. It will array good men and women against the theatre, and cause it to be looked on as a school of vice and vulgarity, instead of morals and manners.

We have been led to these remarks by reading the report of a recent meeting of the "Ministerial Union," at Chicago, in which the "influence of the drama as it now exists," was under discussion. It does not weaken the force of the sentiments uttered by the clergymen on this occasion to say that the pulpit has always been antagonistic to the stage; for that would compel an inquiry into the cause of this opposition, and lead us back to the point more easily reached at the beginning. It were more to the purpose to consider the truth and justice of opinions which every now and then find expression through clerical bodies.

The discussion was opened by a series of resolutions which declared that the "spectacles now become common in theatres and opera houses, have reached a pitch of degradation, both in their visible indecencies and theoretic immoralities, unprecedented in our own country, and hardly equaled in any other, and are making fearful inroads upon female delicacy, youthful purity, and public morality." The following resolutions then received the unanimous approval of the body:

Resolved, That we respectfully invite the attention of the pulpit generally to this fearful and growing evil, and solicit the forthputting of all influence to shield religion and morals from its ruinous influences.

Resolved, That we by our Legislature do interpose some effective check to the growing indecencies and immoralities of stage exhibitions, which are making constant and fearful assault upon the very foundation of our political system.

Resolved, That we beg of our secular Press, that wields so vast an influence over the public mind, to characterize these spectacles as they deserve, and to discourage attendance upon them.

During the discussion, one of the clergymen mentioned by name some of the plays now or lately to be witnessed in Chicago, (also in New-York,) and pronounced them to be pernicious and licentious in their tendency, and destructive to the youth of both sexes. Another speaker, a venerable clergyman, said he was convinced theatres had become schools of licentiousness—that he firmly believed they were the "way to the pit and the broad road to the devil," and that Christian ministers should raise their voices against them. Another clergyman said the theatre had become an abomination of Satan; he added that he knew his ground, having been for many years a *habitué* of the the theatre, "and he knew more men were ruined, and (he was sorry to say it) more women, by attendance upon the theatre, than were ruined by attendance upon the dram-shop and the bawdy-house. It was a strong assertion, but the facts would prove the statement true." He hoped to see an unrelenting warfare commenced upon theatres and theatre-goers, and the work should commence with church members. A member of the "Union" suggested that possibly some of the language was too strong—that, perhaps, the theatre was no worse now than it had been in past times in our own country, or than at present in other lands; but an experienced speaker declared that there was nothing to be found equal to the present immoralities of the drama, and that it was impossible to go much further in indecency. Another clergyman alleged that he had conversed with the French Consul at Boston, who had told him that he had seen last Winter, in Boston, exhibitions of ballet dancing that would not be tolerated in the lowest theatres of Paris, and he had talked with a gentleman familiar with the London theatres, who had repeated the same thing in substance, in regard to the English theatres.

These are specimens of the opinions and sentiments expressed by a body of men not to be despised, in regard to the dramatic immoralities so frequently displayed upon the modern stage. They may be quite strong enough. And it is certain that they are not universally applicable to American theatres. But when all allowances of this kind are made, it yet remains perfectly true that the indecency so widely displayed of late in American theatres, calls for the severe condemnation of all who have a true appreciation of dramatic art, and who believe that the theatre, instead of being the enemy of public morality, should be its exponent and support.

The English Elections—Mr. Gladstone's Tactics.

The London *Morning Post* recently put forth a programme, described as "quasi-official," of the probable course of events at the approaching elections in Great Britain. As, however, the *Morning Post* is a Liberal organ, and as it announces the downfall of the Disraeli Government as an essential part of its programme, that programme can scarcely be regarded as "quasi-official" in the ordinary sense of the term, and it certainly partakes more of a prophetical character than programmes do in general. The gist of it is, however, that the elections, county and borough—longer notice being required for the former than for the latter—will take place during the third week of this month, and that Parliament will reassemble on the 9th of December. A Speaker having been elected—and it is not probable that the Tories will attempt to contest the réelection of the present Speaker, Mr. Denison—the Royal speech will be read to the assembled Lords and Commons by the Lord Chancellor, in case Her Majesty does not see fit to open the Session in person. The first occasion for either debate or for action in such cases is on the proposition, made always on behalf of the Government, that an humble address, which in general is an echo of the Royal speech, *mutatis mutandis*, be presented to Her Majesty. On the present occasion, according to the telegraphic *resumé* of the *Morning Post's* programme, the leaders of the Opposition will allow the Ministry scant breathing time, but will at once proceed to move an amendment to the proposed address. This amendment may take the form of a direct declaration of "no confidence" in the Ministry, or it may merely pray Her Majesty to take measures with regard to the Irish Church which it is known that the Ministry cannot possibly consent to carry out. In either case the amendment will, of course, be of such a nature that its adoption will necessitate the immediate resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Government. Of that there can be no doubt. Mr. Gladstone sees the prize for which he has been striving so long at last within his grasp. He has been advocating his Irish policy with earnestness and impetuosity, and people in general are almost beginning to forget the remarkable suddenness with which he originally adopted it. He is certain of the support of a large majority in the new House for that policy, even if he cannot personally command the entire confidence of the House on other matters, and he evidently feels that with such an adversary as Mr. Disraeli in possession of the field, his best policy is to take the initiative without delay. If he once gives his astute opponent any opportunity for strategy, or time for "educating" his party, there is no telling how soon the majority of one hundred, on which the Liberals confidently reckon, might not melt away. By moving an amendment to the address to the Crown, Mr. Gladstone will deprive his foe of all scope for that delicate political strategy for which he is famed, and will bring his large majority into action to the greatest possible advantage. Of course, we have yet to learn the nature of the Irish policy the Tories are prepared to embrace, or at all events to shadow forth in the Queen's speech, and the issue will in a great measure depend upon the line which Mr. Disraeli may take when he finds defeat inevitable, except by adopting a policy as liberal as that of his opponents. It is possible that he may convince his supporters that such is the wisest course, but he will have a hard task in doing so. If he could accomplish it, he might possibly rely upon divisions among his opponents and his rival's personal unpopularity to enable him to evade a defeat; but Mr. Gladstone's tactics in precipitating matters are evidently sound as well as daring, and we doubt if anything can stave off the decisive Liberal victory confidently anticipated by the leader of the Opposition and his friends.

How Not to Build School-houses.

We notice that our City Board of Education has appropriated $50,000 of the school fund this year, as a special sum for the purchase of sites, erection of school buildings, &c. We hope that in any new school-houses to be erected proper attention will be paid to that exceedingly important feature, ventilation. It is a melancholy fact that even in the lately built model schools, in New-York and in Boston, there is really no adequate provision for a constant supply of fresh air. Most school-rooms, and indeed most rooms where any number of human beings are meant to be gathered together, are simply boxes where the victims are shut in to poison each other with vitiated, refuse air. It is sickening to think of—and, worse than that, it is the constant cause of actual bodily illness and mental weakness, languid children and prematurely aged men.

Another point too often overlooked, or, rather, ignorantly and stupidly persisted in, is the excessive dryness resulting from the prevalent mode of heating our houses—private residences, public halls, school buildings, and all. A certain degree of moisture in the atmosphere is necessary to health; for the air, especially when heated, is a tremendous absorber of water, and what it does not find in one way it will remorselessly take in another. So that when a roaring furnace in the cellar is darting its tongues of hot air up through the rooms of a building, if sufficient water is not provided for its thirst, in proper evaporating vessels, it will draw its needed moisture from the human bodies in its way. It is an actual fact, that the rooms of most furnace-heated houses are dryer and more unwholesome to live in than the Desert of Sahara. And blood and brain and tissues are sucked and drained of their very life by these hot-breathing monsters, which people do not know enough to make harmless by providing sufficient water to keep them supplied with the moisture they will have.

If people choose to poison their blood and to bake themselves dry in their own houses, it is their own business. But we beg the Board of Education to take some pains in securing for the children of the City school-rooms where they may breathe all the fresh air that a really scientific ventilation can give them, (which is little enough from our City streets,) and in protecting them from losing all their youthful elasticity by being imprisoned in the ordinary exhausting dry heat of furnace fires. "Our glorious common school system" ought to turn out men, not mummies.

The Indians.

From the metaphorical tomahawk public attention may now turn to the literal tomahawk; from the "campaign" for President to the campaign on the Plains; from the atrocities of the Kuklux Klan to those of such other savages as the Kiowas, Comanches, Sioux and Cheyennes. While the people have been engrossed in politics, on the Plains all sorts of pillaging, plundering, ranche-burning, mail-robbing, cattle-stealing, scalping, and Indian rampaging in general have marked the Summer and Autumn. The massacre of Felterman's party has been repeated on a smaller scale at Solomon and Saline Creeks, and these have been followed by Forsyth's fight on the Forks of the Republican. And the other day, news came of a sanguinary game of *Rouge et Noir*, played between a party of redskins, several hundred strong, and five companies of colored cavalry, (the Tenth,) under Col. Carpenter. The dispatch added that "nine Indians were killed and a large number wounded. Three white men were wounded." Whether these three white men were three colored men, the story does not say; we presume they *were*—at all events, the victory was ours.

We may safely count on the fact that approaching Winter has put an end to the menace of a general Indian war; but the experience of former years shows that even the frost will not insure us against petty depredations—against the occasional robberies and isolated murders which have so long been a permanent feature of life on the Plains.

What is the remedy? There are two very palpable ones—the first, immediate action of the troops; the second, permanent action by Congress. The troops can do us incalculable service by giving the worst of the Indian bands a sound thrashing. And that is precisely what both the troops and their officers are particularly anxious to do. But the difficulty is, we admit, to *get at* the Indians. "First catch your hare"—the cooking follows without difficulty. It is like looking for a needle in a haystack to attempt to hunt these hostile Indians down.

And this must be remembered by those people who find fault with our troops for not chastising the savages. "Why don't they give these fellows a bitter pill?" is sometimes the cry here. Because the patients cannot be found by hook or crook. If anybody understands from instinct and experience how to "push things," that man is Phil Sheridan. But he is in command, and has officially pledged his word to do it—yet is nonplussed from the impossibility of getting at his foe. Our cavalry, like Camilla, "scour the plain." But the Indians, mounted on fleet ponies, and with no baggage heavier than a breech-clout and blanket, defy our horsemen. An Indian encampment is an affair of a night. At the first sniff of danger, they strike their tents like Mr. Longfellow's Arabs, and as "silently steal away." It is almost impossible to fix on the real participators in massacres and plunderings; and to make a whole village suffer, would be a rude and primitive injustice unworthy of anybody but the pedagogue who flogs a whole form because he has not wit enough to detect the single culprit.

But the Indian problem will soon be solved—if no earlier, then at least surely under the administration of Gen. Grant. The Indian Bureau is certain to be abolished, or, what amounts to the same thing, transferred to the War Department. Get rid of that, with its wheel within wheel of incompetence and corruption, its swindles and sub-swindles, its batch of peddlers, sutlers, agents and contractors, and we shall have accomplished one step. Next will come the forcible removal of the Indians to reservations, and then the Indian troubles will be over. That they have lasted so long is an evidence of how impracticable legislation and moss-grown corruption can bar common-sense reform.

The Chinese in California.

America, no doubt, has been blessed by Providence with a range of climate and soil unequaled by any other land, and her people are favored in growing up under a governmental system so large, so liberal, and so well adapted to foster the utmost development of individual and national prosperity. But we are made to pay for it all by being appointed guardians and teachers of the wretched and ignorant of other lands. Whether it be the barbarous African, who was permitted to be our bondsman until he had learned something of civilization and was at least ready to begin, and anxious to attain, to something more of enlightenment, or the oppressed and outcast of Europe, who come hither to enjoy the blessings of freedom and acquire a new and manly growth, the effect is the same. We have had a very large and valuable contribution of good blood and good brains from various foreign lands, but the majority come here to learn the first principles of liberty and manhood.

And these, one after another, became disturbing and irritating elements in one body politic, causing trouble and distress until time and healthful exercise assimilate the foreign matter to its new surroundings and it comes to take something more like a natural place. The Know-Nothing excitement and the still unsettled condition of the negro in the land are soon to be followed by another question—one which silently but steadily has been growing up on our Pacific coast.

What is to become of the rapidly increasing Chinese population in California?

This is a practical question which we are glad to see somebody has grappled with in earnest. The action of the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which we published on Friday, is a specimen of Christian and common sense philosophy. They rehearse the facts, note the 60,000 Chinese already in the State, their daily increase, their thrift, economy, industry and peaceableness. They enumerate the causes tending to enlarge rather than diminish this migration in the future; the reciprocal treaties of amity and comity between the respective Governments; the intelligent correspondence of many who are here, with their home friends; the improvement in the class of Chinese who will continue to come. They then propose, as a first great step, to establish a school for the free instruction of such Chinese as they can persuade to attend it, in *the English language*, as a means of gradually breaking up their clannishness and getting them to learn our customs, to adopt our civilization, to become interested in our mode of study and our sciences, to form a real attachment for our country and, so far as may be, to give them a faith in our religion, with its incalculable benefits. And from the body of enterprising emigrants thus aroused to a sense of new ideas, these hopeful men of the Methodist Episcopal Church expect to reach and directly to affect the vast empire of their countrymen in Asia.

Whether or not the future of that scheme be chimerical, there can be no doubt that the immediate effect of teaching the California Chinese the English language is a most admirable one. If they are to acquire property and to be taxed, they must at some time, no matter how distant, take their share of the responsibilities of voting and ruling. And the sooner they begin to learn what America is, the sooner shall we be able to find out what stuff is in them for American citizens.

MINOR TOPICS.

The coy Democratic maiden that erst was smitten with the charms of Horatio Seymour now finds her affections yearning somewhat toward Gen. Grant. Her blandishments have already been quite overpowering, and her compliments undiluted. "Come rest in this bosom," cries the Democratic Party to much-enduring Ulysses. But we don't think Ulysses will come. To begin with, he is not the Democracy's "own stricken deer;" and besides, the place in question is already occupied by Mr. Johnson, between whom and Gen. Grant a great gulf is fixed. The inviting Democracy had better get Andrew out before it asks Ulysses in.

Vast quantities of land are for sale in South Carolina. Of the nineteen millions of acres in the State, it is estimated that about one-fourth is improved; and of this, not less than two and a half millions of acres are for sale at this day. In fact, a well-informed writer from that part of the country says that the increasing stringency of the times has thrown almost every foot of land in the State upon the market. The extremes of prices are from $1 to $20 per acre; but the general range is from $3 to $8 per acre. A great deal of the land in South Carolina is very fine and very desirable, producing cotton, grains and fruits in great abundance and variety. There is no State in the South which offers better chances to emigrants and buyers.

The genuine spirit of American politics was never more finely displayed than in Hartford the other night, when a grand torchlight procession of "Boys in Blue" was joined by a Seymour Club bearing torches, and carrying a banner inscribed "Let us be Friends." The Republicans received the Democrats with tumultuous cheers, and gave them the head of the line. An incident of this kind gives a better idea of the secret of the success of our republican institutions than could be contained in a volume of exposition.

In referring to an able and prominent English politician, now engaged in making election speeches, our London correspondent remarked that the "smallest provincial newspaper writer would contrive to put more common sense into half a column than Mr. Gladstone distributes over a melancholy waste of a whole page." There is no doubt that newspaper writing disciplines a man, above all other things, into brevity and clearness of expression. The necessities of journalism compel a writer to compress his ideas, or rather compel him to abbreviate and intensify the language through which he conveys them. As a general rule, political oratory is weakened and becomes wearisome, by its diffuseness and verbiage; and the same remark may be made of a great deal of the pulpit oratory, the forensic oratory, and the legislative oratory of the day. Literary men, politicians, preachers and lawyers, would be vastly benefited by the discipline of writing for a severe and critical journal.

The *World* claimed, a few days ago, that "Grant had not, like Seymour, lain back, as a vast reservoir of unexpended power." We don't know exactly how a reservoir does "lie back," but we admit now that Grant did not do it, whatever it was. Seymour lay back—Grant *went ahead*.

The London *Review* thinks that Mr. Disraeli has attained his present position "because he combined with the eloquence of the quack medicine-vendor and the dexterity of the juggler, all the unscrupulousness of the charlatan, and all the audacity of the bravo." Now, if all this be true, what are we to think of the character of the constituency that has returned Mr. Disraeli for twenty years, of the discernment and self-respect of a Parliament that has thrice voted him into high office, and of the patriotism and honor of a nation which has so long tolerated the existence of such a blot on its institutions? We are unwilling, out of regard for our English cousins, to credit the London *Review* in this matter.

The resolutions of the Union League Club, in reference to fraudulent voting, requested John A. Griswold and his associates on the Republican State ticket to contest the return of their competitors in the interest of the purity of elections, in case facts shall be developed which justify such a step; and also made provision for the appointment of a committee of seven, with authority to investigate the matter, and prosecute any measures in connection therewith which shall be deemed proper and expedient. The Republican General Committee have also recommended the State Central Committee to make an investigation in regard to the fraudulent voting, and take into consideration the propriety of contesting the seats of members elected by illegal votes. The same body have appointed a committee of five to attend to the investigation and prosecution of frauds, and the contesting of seats. It is to be hoped that this important business will now be carried through.

Once upon a time Mr. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE gave some rather lively descriptions of the *beefy* appearance of English women. Of course this was followed by hundreds of English articles about the dry and angular appearance of American women. Of late years, however, British writers have learned a good deal more than they formerly knew on this subject; and they are now able to speak about it with more intelligence. A Scottish gentleman, (Mr. DAVID MCREA,) who recently visited this country, has begun to give, through the Glasgow *Herald*, his impressions of its people and its society. Of American women, he says:

> "They are just as gentle and kind, as lovely, as agreeable and affectionate as our own. Their loveliness is of a different type—pale and more ethereal. A beautiful Canadian or American girl comes nearer the popular idea of an angel than any being I have ever beheld out of dreamland. Pale features, of exquisite symmetry, a delicately pure complexion, eyes radiant with intelligence, a light, graceful, often fragile form—this is the vision of loveliness that meets the eye in almost every drawing-room. I never saw during all my life before so many fairy forms, which it would have surprised me less to see shooting on wings and floating up into the empyrean."

After such a graceful compliment from Scotland, we feel bound to say that not in the wide world could beauty and loveliness be found surpassing that which may be found among Scottish ladies, and nowhere could be seen brightness and sweetness surpassing that of the bonnie lasses who roam among the heather.

We beg to inform the "tyrants of Europe"—not, however, in the style of a Brooklyn paper, which frequently gives information and advice to these "tyrants"—we beg to inform the newspaper tyrants of Europe, that it is neither true nor fair to represent political riots as raging all over this country during the Presidential campaign. The election was not carried on amid universal uproar, confusion and slaughter. In fact, there was no disorder of any account anywhere. The millions of free and independent voters deposited their ballots for one candidate or another peacefully and according to their own convictions; and the result of the election was a perfectly true expression of the popular will. We know that it is necessary for crowned tyrants and journalistic despots to represent a Republican Government as turbulent and revolutionary; but in doing so they should not go outside of the facts.

The English journals are constantly on the *qui vive* to find new dangers and corresponding safeguards in the matter of church development in the present day. The operations of differentiation and selection, by which the great body of ecclesiasticism is separating into sects of those who think alike on one or another point, are making quite an intestinal commotion in the great British Constitution. The *Daily News* thinks one trouble is the immense multiplication of hymn-books, by which every church party and every part of a church party has its own style of doctrinal praise. The cure suggested is the issue of an authorized hymn-book for the worship of the Established Church. But they might as well put an authorized bandage around a growing oak to keep it from spreading into branches. It is a law of nature that growth involves variation—and the English mind is growing.

We at this end of the continent cannot sufficiently realize the strange, startling condition of the sister-city of San Francisco on the 21st ult., when the earthquake occurred, driving the population into the streets, the men laughing and the women shrieking, as the *Alta Californian* reports it. It was the severest of the two hundred shocks occurring in California since 1848. But the shock of 1812 was still more severe, destroying mission buildings in Los Angelos and Santa Barbara Counties, and it is not impossible that the next may be something of that sort. But the San Franciscans are not cast down by such a look out. They will build their houses solidly, and less on made ground, but they will grow hardened and trust largely to Providence, like Peruvians and Sandwich Islanders. On the next occasion the men will run out laughing and the women crying, as before, but the good city will go on and prosper, and live to chronicle all its earthquakes.

Now, when Spain is doing her best to be as democratic and liberal as the rest of us, it is neither very generous nor very encouraging to talk of depriving her of Cuba, as some of our people do. If the people of that island are discontented, it is probable their condition will be shortly mended, under a better system of Spanish Government. We should rather encourage them to reconstruct themselves, than think of imposing our system of civilization upon them. The mission of the great Republic should be such as to discountenance the policy of the greedy buccaneers of the world.

MR. SEWARD's late admirable, unpartisan, statesmanlike speech, which, without considering men, so set forth sound political principles as to make clear the necessity of continuing the Republican Party in power at the present junction of affairs, was remarkable for one quality not usually found in the harangues of professional politicians—modesty. For, while defending President JOHNSON's earlier acts toward the late rebellious States, it was largely upon the ground that that policy was originated by "Mr. LINCOLN," (not "Mr. LINCOLN's Administration,") and, having been through him indorsed by the people, was a legitimate course. The Secretary's own share in those incipient stages of action was not made prominent. And, in alluding to our having escaped the unhappy fate of Mexico, who so cruelly suffered from foreign intervention, he did not, as he might have done, enlarge upon the magnitude of that blessing, which was largely due to his own skillful statesmanship, wise diplomacy and moral courage. Mr. SEWARD's last speech was one of his very best, and, when the passion of these days has gone, will remain for the admiration and instruction of his countrymen.

The London *Spectator*, commenting upon a cable dispatch in which the London Press was informed that the Democratic Party was "demoralized," objects to the use of the word "in the American sense"—*i. e.*, as a synonym for "frightened"—and points its criticism by remarking that as the Democrats never had any morals, they are manifestly incapable of demoralization. We are not inclined to quarrel with our English contemporary about the matter, or to inquire too closely whether the misuse of the word is exclusively American or not. We are too content just now with the condition of the Democratic Party, and the "American" way in which it has been reduced to it, to be captious at any strictures on the "American" use of a word to describe it.

The longer the Spaniards hesitate about choosing their ruler the more difficult it seems to be for them. They are like the ass of their own proverb, only, instead of being between *two* bundles of hay, they are distracted with so many eligible morsels that they are in danger of starvation. A republic pure and simple would probably soon resolve itself into another despotism, with the boldest intriguer at its head—like their neighbor of France. The best suggestion that we have seen is that they take advantage of the peculiarly strong provincial and communal feeling which exists in their separate and ancient geographical divisions, and form a federal republic like that of the United States. Stranger things have happened.

The public debt is enormous, but it is less than twice the retail value of the liquor consumed in the United States for the year 1867. The cost of liquor for that period was ten times the value of all church property in the country; equal to the value of all railroads in the United States, except Pennsylvania; more than the value of the metallic yield of the mines west of the Rocky Mountains for twenty years past, and fifty times the cost of public education in the United States for the year. The liquor interest obviously is powerful, and how far its influence upon politics is salutary is a grave question.

TOWN TOPICS.

The parties who bought the Connecticut Marble Quarry for about $3,500, and then got the contract for the new Court-house, which reimbursed them their outlay in the course of a week, are casting about for another public building, now that the material for the Court-house has been furnished, upon which to use the product of their inexhaustible quarries. They believe their main chance is to get a contract to build a new City Prison. We think their success in this nice little scheme would be a piece of extravagance which our tax-payers ought not to be saddled with, particularly after the notorious corruption which has marked the Court-house job. Grant that the Tombs is at present unfit for the purposes for which it is used, it could very easily be altered by adding a story to its height. The court-rooms could be located on the new floor, and the cells removed to the floor now used for court-rooms. This arrangement would obviate all the objections and difficulties in relation to the City Prison.

The estimates of the Board of Education for the current year have lately been presented. They amount to $3,150,000, or $275,000 less than the appropriation authorized by the Legislature. However, these estimates show an increase of $200,000 over those of last year, which is due to the augmented number of buildings and of teachers, additional books and appointments, made necessary by the immense addition to the number of pupils. The cost of each scholar per year under these estimates is $10, including books and stationery, for the whole number taught. Considering the excellence of the system of our public schools, this rate for a good education is very cheap.

During the past five years millions of dollars have been stolen or embezzled from the City banks and insurance companies, and not one of the offenders has been punished. We may instance the cases of the Nassau Bank, which lost $60,000 two years since; the Tradesmen's Bank, which suffered to the extent of $150,000 by defaulting tellers, in July, 1867; the theft of $300,000 from the Royal Fire Insurance Company's office; the gigantic robbery of bonds from Mr. LORD, besides many others. In each of these cases the culprits were caught and allowed to "settle." Compromising with justice in this manner is a practice fraught with danger to the public good, and ought not to be tolerated by the Courts.

The City railroad companies ought to cushion their wooden car-seats in cold weather, and leave them bare only during the warm. This would promote the comfort of their patrons. The Sixth-avenue road covered its car-steps with rope last Winter, and all the roads should do the same this season. The smooth iron becomes very slippery with the ice, and the danger of falling is increased by the fact that many of the steps, by constant use, have inclined fully one-half (on the outer edge) toward the ground. It would be well if conductors would cease misusing little newsboys who venture on the cars to sell papers. There is no necessity for kicking or cuffing them, or pushing them off the platforms, as is frequently done.

Thursday, the 26th inst., has been designated by the Federal and State Executives as a day of general thansgiving. The usual custom of the benevolent and charitable institutions, of giving feasts to the poor, will be continued. Contributions for this purpose are now sought, and we bespeak of the Christian community a liberal response to these invitations for help, "Freely ye have received; freely give."

Why don't the Police suppress the mock jewelry establishments? They can do so if they persistently and systematically undertake the work. This is proved by the disappearance of the mock watch-auction business, which succumbed under their attacks, after flourishing for many years. The mock jewelry establishments are growing in number almost daily in the streets leading from the ferries and railroad depots. Countrymen are ensnared by them, led to gamble, and are inevitably fleeced. Worse than this, the business of honest jewelers in the same streets suffers in consequence of their rascally neighbors.

Taking as a basis of calculation the United States census of 1860, the correctness of which has generally been admitted, the proportion of males over 21 years of age in the City of New-York, is about *one-fifth* of the aggregate population. Assuming the present population to be 1,000,000, a number exceeding to a considerable extent the figures of the census of 1865, this would give us 200,000 males over 21 years of age. Of this number one-half are foreign born, leaving 100,000 native born. Conceding that one-half of the foreign born males who make this City their home are legally naturalized, this would add 50,000 alien voters to the native born, making a total of 150,000 voters in the City, or nearly 20,000 less than the registration. From this aggregate of legal voters, which is quite liberally estimated, we may deduct fully 25,000 persons who never exercise the elective franchise, and never take the trouble to register. This leaves a balance of 125,000 legal ballots, which is about the highest vote it would be possible to poll in this City in the year 1868, except by the aid of systematic and gigantic fraud.

The Brooklyn Military Imbroglio.

There has been considerable discussion in Brooklyn of late as to who is the Commander of the Second Division, and also as to what power the Governor has in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief. These questions have arisen from the appointment of Major-Gen. E. L. MOLINEUX during an adjournment of the Senate, in the face of a provision of the State law requiring that Major-Generals shall be appointed with the consent of the Senate. At the time this appointment was made Brig.-Gen. P. S. CROOKE was in command of the division as its senior officer, and the order which directed Gen. MOLINEUX to assume command also required Gen. CROOKE to return to his brigade—the Fifth. Gen. CROOKE, however, at once took ground that the Governor had no right to make such an appointment, and accordingly refused either to recognize Gen. MOLINEUX or assume command of his brigade. For this disobedience he was placed in arrest by orders from Albany. Measures, however, were promptly taken to bring this matter before the civil authorities, and a writ of *quo warranto*, returnable before a Judge of the Supreme Court, was accordingly served on Gen. MOLINEUX. This case was argued before Judge GILBERT, who decided that the appointment was illegal, and that Gen. MOLINEUX should be ousted from his office. The Judge subsequently granted a stay of proceedings for the purpose of appealing the case to the General Term of the Court, which will be held in December.

In the meantime, however, the military authorities were not idle, and a Court-martial was assembled for the trial of Gen. CROOKE, upon military charges based on his neglect to comply with the Governor's orders. At the second session of this Court, held at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on last Friday, it was served with a decree from the Supreme Court, enjoining it from proceeding further in the case, from want of jurisdiction, the charges being signed by Major-Gen. MOLINEUX, who, by the decision of Judge GILBERT, was declared not to be a commissioned officer. Upon the service of this injunction, the Court adjourned until the 20th inst. The effect of this injunction will probably be the dissolution of the present Court and the assembling of another, for the trial of Gen. CROOKE upon charges preferred by the Adjutant-General, or some other commissioned officer. Altogether, it is a pretty fight between Gov. FENTON and Gen. CROOKE, and, up to the present time, the General would appear to have rather the best of it, had he not been guilty of disobeying orders. Gen. MOLINEUX, however, out of regard for the welfare of his division, has requested to be relieved from command during the settlement of this matter, and his request has been granted, the brigade commanders being ordered to report direct to Albany.

The decision of Judge GILBERT is a serious blow to the interests of the National Guard, as, if it is confirmed, there are some eight or nine months during which no vacancies that may occur in the grade of Major-General can be filled. It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will so amend the military law of the State that such a conflict of authority will not again occur.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Edmund Remack.

It has already been our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. EDMUND REMACK, one of the most prominent members of the foreign, and a distinguished writer on the domestic, press of America. A week ago Mr. REMACK was in the enjoyment of good health. To-day his remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood. Over-work and its companion-demon—congestion of the brain—killed him at the early age of 36 years. He was a man of scholarly attainments, and of singular fertility and brightness of intellect. As a journalist his pen was always on the side of freedom, and as a man he was constant, kindly and truthful. Born in Posen, he studied law in the University of Jena, and after graduating occupied a position under the Prussian Government. His tendencies, however, were purely intellectual, and he came to America in 1856 with the intention of making literature and journalism his profession. The great West invited him in his own language, and he speedily became celebrated as a sharp, incisive writer. In 1858 he returned to New-York, and assumed the position of editor of the *Abend Zeitung*, a position which he retained to the last. He was also a valued writer on many other papers; notably the *New-Yorker Criminal Zeitung*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated German Paper*, the New-York *Weekly Review*, the *Americanischen Post*, the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, &c. He was, in addition, the American correspondent of many European papers. His labors were incessant, whether as a critic, a wit or a politician. Few men had so ready a faculty, and few writers knew how to use it to such advantage.

Mr. REMACK leaves a wife and two children to lament his loss. A very large circle of friends will humbly but sincerely partake of their grief. The funeral takes place to-day at 11 o'clock, from Mr. REMACK's late residence, No. 52 West Forty-fourth-street. He was taken sick on Sunday and died on Thursday.

THEATRICAL.

Dramatic Notes from All Sections of the Country.

Mr. HERMAN HENDRICHS having completed his engagement at the Stadt Theatre, another talented artist from Germany has appeared there. On Friday evening Mme. AUGUSTE SCHOULTZE (Baroness VON BARNDORF) made her *début* in SCRIBE's "Frauenkampf" and in FREDERICH's petite comedy "Die Schaufpielern"—a little piece resembling in motive CHARLES READE's "Nature and Art." In the latter Mme. VON BARNDORF appeared as *Francoise Dumesneil*, the famous tragic actress, and fairly satisfied all the requirements of the *rôle*, which, like that of *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, in the English play, is a happy mixture of comedy phases and droll assumptions of the tragic. Mme. VON BARNDORF was received most kindly by a numerous audience, and her success was partly won before the first piece was over. She acts with a good show of earnestness, but scarcely feeling enough to wear off the impression, which most German actors, (and American too, for that matter,) convey, that they are simply going through a set task, and that unless they make a great show of exertion they will not be paid. Mme. VON BARNDORF is a busy actress, but her business is sometimes superfluous. She is quite a handsome lady, and dresses very richly. To-morrow evening she will make her second appearance as *Adrienne Lecouvier*.

The "Lancashire Lass" has been played for two weeks with unvarying success, and of course remains on the bill at Wallack's Theatre until further notice. We learn with much satisfaction that Mr. LESTER WALLACK will shortly make his reappearance here. A Shakespearean comedy is in preparation, and will probably be the feature of the season.

The new burlesque on "La Somnambula" by EUGENE and UNSWORTH, which the BRYANTS have brought out at their handsome minstrel hall, has met with the same success as their burlesques on "Lucretia Borgia" and "Trovatore." That is to say—being most admirably produced, vocally and spectacularly, it has drawn crowded houses. Now that the political campaign has somewhat subsided, it is to be expected the BRYANTS and their audiences will be no longer disturbed by the noisy Sachems of Tammany who have held their meetings overhead, but that all will "have peace."

"Humpty Dumpty" approaches his two hundred and seventy-fifth performance, and the Olympic is still crowded on every occasion. It will, undoubtedly, be the great holiday favorite this Winter, and it deserves to be. It is calculated to delight the young, amuse the old, and harrow none. Such entertainments are infinitely better than a splutter of bad puns, enlivened with airs from the street music and idiotic dancing, or the sensational horrors of local dramas, and they contrive, too, such a plenty of bright work for the scene painter and cunning tricks for the machinist, as to afford those modern stage fairies all sorts of chances to seize upon and enchant the popular fancy.

The New-York Circus holds its own in the face of all rivalry. Its bright circles are crowded every night, and at the Wednesday and Saturday *matinées* all the happy children in the City seem to have turned out and come to the circus. Next week there will be a general change of performances at this circus, scarcely an act being given, with the exception of Mlle. ROLLAND's riding and STICKNEY's four-horse act, that has been in the ring previously this season. MELVILLE, the great bareback rider, makes his first appearance, in a grand steeple-chase act; Mlle. JEANNETTE ELLSLER, the tight-rope dancer, makes her first appearance; the CONRAD brothers give a new and superb act on three horizontal bars; the Australian Family make their first appearance, in gymnastic exercises; little GEORGIE DUCROW, the baby hurdle-rider, makes his first appearance this season, and other novelties will be brought forward. Trained horses, educated ponies, performing dogs and comic mules will be introduced, to give additional variety to the entertainments.

A modern Hercules, who calls himself Herr HOLTON, has joined the "forces" at the European Circus, in Thirty-fourth-street, and joins with all the nimble people under that canvas in delighting the folk in that far-off district.

Some impertinent Jenkins having charged that Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, the graceful golden-haired *Ixion*, of Wood's Museum, "dyed her hair," she boldly denies the assertion in a letter which we copy:

> DEAR SIR: By a paragraph I have just seen, asserting that my hair is made fair by the use of artificial means, and that some people knew me when my hair was dark, I beg to assure you that this is a mistake. My hair is now the natural color it was when nature first allowed it to grow, and it seems to be my misfortune that the prevailing fashion causes the use of hair-dye to give it the golden hue which I had to wear when dark hair was the rage.
>
> Believe me, yours faithfully,
>
> LYDIA THOMPSON.
>
> WOOD'S MUSEUM, Nov. 2.

Miss ANNIE DELAND, whose return to the stage after a retirement of some years we recently noted, has concluded her engagement at Niblo's Garden, and will shortly make a starring tour through the Northern and Eastern States. She is certain to be an effective representative of the heroines of domestic drama, and she has had a new piece of this description written expressly for her by Mr. HENRY B. FARNIE, an English author who has recently come to this country.

"Barber Brown" will doubtless have as long a run as "Humpty Dumpty." It will be given every night next week by the San Francisco Minstrels, whereof BIRCH, BACKUS, WAMBOLD and BERNARD are the festive oolets.

A new place of amusement has been opened on Broadway below the Olympic Theatre. It is called the "Alhambra," and a variety performance, consisting of mimicry *a la* LINGARD, magic, singing and negro minstrelsy has been given. The place is small and unventilated. It is on the ground floor and was formerly rented for a store. It is scarcely seventy-five feet deep and is but eighteen high and twenty-five wide. The performances have been dull copies, so far, of better things, and the audiences have not been large.

The *Season* reports this gossip: A day or two since the famous millionaire, Mr. S. N. PIKE, for $850,000, transferred the title of his large and magnificent Opera House on Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, together with the adjoining marble buildings and Pike's Music Hall, to Mr. JAS. FISK, formerly of the firm of FISK & BELDEN, and well known as a rising artist in stocks and finance. The sale was wholly unanticipated, and the present announcement will create surprise in social and business circles. Whether Mr. FISK has made the purchase on his own account or in the interest of some wealthy corporation, we have not yet learned, but it is possible that the splendid property now comes into the possession of the Erie Railroad Company, who are about locating their Ferry at the foot of Twenty-third-street. This is, however, a mere conjecture. Mr. FISK may intend to maintain the Opera House as such, but as he is known already to have a heavy interest in one new up-town theatre, such a policy seems hardly probable, and we are inclined to the opinion that the French folks will wind up the brief musical career of this gorgeous institution.

KELLY & LEON find another source of profit and burlesque in OFFENBACH's "Orphee aux Enfers." The extravaganza has been very richly put on the stage, and has met with a very complete success. LEON's *Eurydice* is a funny companion to his own *Helene* and *Grand Duchess*.

Mrs. LANDER is to begin an engagement at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night, and produce the first English translation of *Marie Antoinette*.

All of the talented CROCKER family will be playing in New-York next week. Mrs. D. P. BOWERS begins an engagement at Niblo's Garden, in *Elizabeth*; Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, her sister, will continue to appear in "Under the Gaslight," at the New-York Theatre; and VIOLA BARRETT, their niece, is to play in the latter drama also.

"Jeemes Pipes" MASSETT is to give his first entertainment since his return from his "Circumnavigatory Tour" in this City, and very probably at Irving Hall.

One of the celebrated comic vocalists of London concert-saloon fame, "Sidney Vane," has arrived in this City, and is under engagement to JARRETT & PALMER of Niblo's, to appear in BOUCICAULT's new drama to be produced on the 16th inst.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK appeared as *Lady Macbeth* to EDWIN BOOTH's *Macbeth*, at the Boston Theatre, on Wednesday last.

There is likely to be a quarrel between two of the Philadelphia managers over "The Lancashire Lass" next week, when it is announced for two theatres. Mrs. DREW asserts that she purchased from LESTER WALLACK the sole right to produce the play in Philadelphia, while manager SINN announces that he has obtained a copy direct from London, through the author's agent. From this it would appear that either the author or his agent has been guilty of "coming the double" over American managers. If the author, H. J. BYRON, sold the exclusive right for America to Mr. LESTER WALLACK, then the author's agent is guilty of fraud in disposing of a right to another manager in this country.

LEOTARD is to appear on Monday evening at the Boston Theatre. Before his *début* in this City LEOTARD refused $12,000 for fifteen performances in New-York, preferring to speculate for himself.

Mrs. CLARA FISHER MAEDER is giving instructions to the young ladies of Philadelphia who are desirous of fretting upon the public stage instead of by the domestic fireside.

LOTTA is playing in Baltimore.

Chicago amusements may be summed up thus: Opera House, "Humpty Dumpty;" McVicker's Theatre, "Midsummer Night's Dream;" Wood's Museum, "The Moonstone."

CHANFRAU appeared at Brooklyn last night, and goes through the New-England towns next week and the following one.

The gross receipts—in currency—of the places of amusement in San Francisco, for the month of September, were as follows: Metropolitan, (including subscription,) $30,659; Alhambra, $14,938; Maguire's Opera House, $13,561; Olympic, $8,858; Anatomical Museum, $1,523.

As the TOWNSEND Family were performing at Barrie, Canada, on Oct. 28, in their favorite play of the "Orphan of Geneva," the scene where the cottage is struck by lightning and set on fire was given so effectively that the fire brigade of the town, taking the alarm, turned out. Several of the members sprang on the stage, insisting upon "doing" the remainder of the play.

A theatrical company, led by AMY STONE, and calling itself "The Silver Star Troupe," had a rather rough experience on the Pacific. From Victoria the company took passage on a sailing vessel, and were some sixty days at sea. Then they fell into a Chinese typhoon or tornado, and were shipwrecked on an island. The Chinese pirates stripped them to the skin. A steamer rescued them and put them on land, and not satified they now intend going to Japan.

The "Flash of Lightning" is to be produced at he Arch-street Theatre Monday week. It is engaged for Washington Dec. 1.

Notes of Foreign Theatricals.

Miss CELIA LOGAN is playing *Laura Cortlandt* in "Under the Gaslight" at Sadlers Wells Theatre, London.

The *Tomahawk* says Mr. BANDMANN has a commanding figure but scarcely an expressive face; has not, by any means, a talent for dressing himself; and though his accent is less noticeable than that of Mr. FECHTER, makes such a noise and has such a German delivery that it is very difficult to catch what he says. His passion consists in shaking his head rapidly from side to side, as if it were on springs, and his energy is principally evident in profuse perspiration.

LOUISA PYNE took her farewell of the stage on Oct. 9, at the Alexandra Rooms, London.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS have been recreating themselves at Naples, and on Oct. 9 returned to Rome, both in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS is engaged upon two new pieces to be produced at Christmas—one at the Queen's Theatre, and the other at New-Holborn in London.

Twenty-two London clowns in costume played a cricket match recently against eleven persons, near that city; the former lost.

A startling little tragedy in real life was enacted a few evenings ago at the Swansea Theatre. It appears that a colored actor, named Mr. MORGAN SMITH, had been engaged for a short time to take the principal characters in sensational dramas and tragic plays. During a desperate encounter in one of the pieces Mr. SMITH had been furnished with a loaded pistol, which had, unfortunately, been rather too heavily charged. When he had to fire at the heroine in the plot the loud report startled the audience, and the unfortunate actress staggered back desperately wounded in real earnest. The wadding struck her on the arm, causing a severe lacerated wound, which rendered it necessary to have her removed to the infirmary without loss of time, and there the poor woman will remain for some time.

"No Thoroughfare" has at last been withdrawn from the Parisian stage.

The Palais-Royal has produced a couple of droll farces, one "Whose Ape?" the other, "Sick by the Month."

In Madrid, "Masaniello" is naturally being played—TAMBERLIK fitly portraying the revolutionary fisherman. The duet in the second act, "Sacred Love of Fatherland," is sung in Spanish, in the midst of almost frantic applause.

ALPHONSE KARR has sent a magnificent bouquet to the Marquise DE CAUX, (PATTI.) The address was "Karr à Caux." The French are not expensive to keep in wit if they are satisfied with such small things.

Mlle. DEJAZET was baptized on the 13th of October. She endeavors always to remain young by every process, and this youthful ceremony is one of the means, doubtless.

In Vienna there is a theatre, the entire company and orchestra of which are women.

In an article on theatres, the London *Pall Mall Gazette* says English theatres are much smaller and poorer than those in America.

POLITICAL ITEMS

According to the latest returns, the Assembly will contain 75 Republicans and 53 Democrats.

Michigan has been compelled to yield the title of the Massachusetts of the West, and Illinois and Iowa are disputing which State shall claim it. Together, these two States give over 100,000 majority for Gen. GRANT.

The Republicans have carried, of the region that was formerly occupied by slavery, Missouri, Arkansas, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee. They would have unquestionably carried Georgia and Louisiana, but for the violent action of the Democrats, which kept many Republicans from the polls.

Massachusetts gives Gen. GRANT over 76,000 majority in a poll of about 190,000 votes. The Republican vote everywhere in the State this year shows a considerable gain over the Governor vote of last year, while the Democratic vote falls behind last year's figures. Gov. CLAFLIN's majority will be about 68,000, a gain of 40,000 on Gov. BULLOCK's majority last year.

Some of the Massachusetts papers are discussing in the most earnest manner the question whether the Republicans have a majority of 204 or 206 in the State House of Representatives of 240 members.

Saginaw City, Mich., the residence of JOHN MOORE, Democratic candidate for Governor, was carried by the Republicans this year for the first time.

HENRY B. MILLER, who once represented Buffalo in the New-York Legislature, has just been elected from Chicago to the Illinois Legislature by a majority of 2,630 over his Democratic opponent.

The New-Hampshire Democracy have just suffered their eighteenth successive defeat. This time they are in a minority of over 7,000 votes.

The Louisville *Courier*, edited by the ex-rebel Gen. BUCKNER, predicts that one of the first things the new President does, after his inauguration, will be of his own accord to issue a pardon to JEFFERSON DAVIS, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and others.

A special election for Judge is soon to be held in the Thirteenth Circuit of Michigan. The Democrats held a Convention the other day, but could not find a single Democratic lawyer in the circuit, and adjourned without making a nomination.

JOHN M. CREBBS, Democrat, is probably elected to Congress in the Illinois Thirteenth District, over GREEN B. RAUM. The vote is very close.

One of our Democratic contemporaries addresses its readers thus: "Are we whipped? No, no, a thousand times no! Not whipped—only not victorious."

It now looks as if Gen. GRANT's majority in Pennsylvania will exceed 28,000. His total vote in the State will be nearly 350,000, or more than 50,000 higher than the vote cast for LINCOLN in 1864. Pennsylvania was to do better for the Democrats in November.

The Louisville *Courier* anxiously asks the Cleveland *Plaindealer* what has become of those thousands of Israelites in Ohio who did not vote in October, and were to vote against GRANT in November.

SOUTHERN COMMENTS.

Compromises Should Have Been Made.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

But few of the people of this section are disappointed in the general result of the Presidential election. And, much as we deplore the result, we must say that we did our duty to the Democratic Party, and suggested a method of conducting the campaign which, in our opinion, would have brought about a different result. We do not propose to push ourself forward on the "I-told-you-so" platform, but we think it right to remind the people of North Carolina that we urged on the Southern Democrats the propriety of sending no delegates to the New-York Convention to participate actively in its work; that we urged on the Democratic Party of North Carolina the recognition of qualified negro suffrage; that we deprecated the campaign speeches of Gens. HAMPTON, FORREST and others, and suggested the propriety of leaving the whole Presidential question, as far as possible, to the people of the North. We did not advocate the nomination of any particular candidate, but we favored the nomination of a very different ticket from that which has just been consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets." We were for a ticket that we thought could be successful. Still, though never a Democrat, we fought under that banner, and we did our best. Now let us abandon Federal politics, and depend on ourselves.

Compromises Would Have Been Fatal.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

We, in common with the entire South, hailed the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR with enthusiasm and with earnest hope. We believe their nominations were the result of honest deliberation and patriotism, and are satisfied now that no better men could possibly have been presented to the people. Compromises could have been made, and names presented which might have found an echo in the calculating breast of men speculating on the best interests of the country, but which would have sent a chill of despondency to the hearts of patriots in every section of the Union. When a party compromises its principles, success only secures the shadow and abandons the substance. Away with useless complaints. Rather let us renew our love to the South, and do all we can to lift up her drooping head. As others turn against her, let us cling more closely to our mother. By our devotion to duty and to principle, by our honorable conduct, let us protect and shield her from the shafts of malice and falsehood directed at her fair name.

The Present the Time to Develop Virginia.

From the Danville (Va.) Register.

There are not a few who fear that the results of the election will bring about a new state of things, which will require of our people a fresh resistance to encroachments, or greater exercise of patience, or fresh self-denial, &c. There are some who expect the great Radical Juggernaut to roll over and crush us at once. They are ready to give up the ghost. These are the timid, irresolute men, men who live for to-day, and have no faith in the future. There are some who cherish a confused idea of active resistance; though they cannot say exactly how or when, but they are for resistance. These men are actuated by good motives, but they are out of time. It is said that there are still another class, who are remarkable for their weak knees and strong stomachs. They are unable longer to hold out against the pressure; so they will compound by swallowing the Radical physic, nigger and all! We do not presume to hope that there will be any abatement of Congressional coercion under GRANT. Just now, however, we are not called on to touch Federal politics, and when Congress shall make a pass at us again, it will be time enough to act. To us it seems wholly out of reason to be making up a fight against GRANT's Administration thus early in advance, and on the other hand it seems equally as stupid to be rushing headlong into the embrace of Radicalism. The occasion, we think, requires that we shall bring into exercise the better part of our natures, relying on those virtues which fail no people in time of need. We must keep courage and patience and fortitude, and apply ourselves to our local industries with energy and determination.

The Vote of the Negroes in Georgia.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Nov. 4.

The latest returns indicate that the whole of the Northern States, with perhaps the exception of New-York, have voted for Gen. GRANT for President of the United States. The struggle is over. The North has settled it. There is one comforting thought when considering the election of yesterday. The State of Georgia has voted for the Democratic candidates, thus showing that the intelligent white people of Georgia are united, and further that the negroes as a voting population are as apt to vote with one party as another. Though defeated in the general result our own people are as one man, and can be relied upon to act together in matters in which there is a general interest.

The Knell of Liberty.

From the Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger.

By the wrath of God and the blindness of the American people, yesterday's work resulted in the election of Gen. GRANT as President of what is known as the United States of America. We have neither time nor space to say what we think of it, now. To-morrow we will have more leisure. That it rings the knell of Liberty and Constitutional Government on this continent no sane man doubts. We shall now see of what stuff our people are made. This event will prove the last and final test of their manhood.

Suggestions for the Future.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

The sooner our people sit down calmly and take a business view of the situation the better. It is eminently a practical question. Every important interest of the South, material or social, is involved in it. The prospect is not a pleasant one. It is discouraging; it is exasperating; in some respects it is alarming, and fraught with causes for deep anxiety. But this is no time to indulge in aimless despondency, or in frantic ebullitions of temper. Both would be worse than useless. What is wanted now is practical common sense and business action.

We would not advise a Southern State to abate one jot of her claims to constitutional equality, or withdraw a single protest she may have made against the usurpations of a Radical Congress. But let not the intellect and energy of the South be wholly devoted to these themes. Unpopular as it may sound to the ear of a people exasperated at defeat and willing to credit Radicalism with any amount of malevolent atrocity in design and purpose, even Radicalism does not aim or desire to crush out the material prosperity of the South. It would not promote the interest of any class or section in this country to impoverish the South. In this simple fact let the South take comfort, and act upon it. On the contrary, every interest in the Eastern, the Western, and the Middle States would be promoted by Southern prosperity. There are no rival or antagonistic interests in any of these sections to existing interests among us, and no motive there to combine to our injury. The imposition of that unconstitutional outrage, the tax on cotton, which dealt the cotton States such a disastrous blow during the last two years, was not conceived in whole by a malignant spirit. It was not imposed for the purpose of blighting Southern prosperity, or crippling the planting interest. It was done for revenue purposes. It was done to raise money to help pay the Government expenses. It was unwisely supposed that the price of cotton was so remunerative that the cotton planting interest, notwithstanding the desolated condition of this region and the disorganization of labor, could bear the exaction in spite of it. The South should address itself to such combinations as will bring about taxation measures in harmony with her interests. She will find allies in the great agricultural States of the Mississippi Valley, and in the masses whose main business is the cultivation of the soil.

But the best allies of the South are near at home. They are the plow, the loom and the anvil. They are the implements of industry in all the departments of labor. The strong arms of industrious laborers are the true redeemers of our land from depression and impoverishment. Those who are willing to work and to make labor respectable and respected, are the practical patriots of the emergency.

Nor need it be feared that Gen. GRANT will bring his influence to bear against the material prosperity of the Southern States. As a war measure he aided in desolating the South with fire and sword. But since the war he has expressed no sentiment of vindictiveness against our section. There is reason to believe his sentiments are not hostile to us. At the time of the surrender he manifested a liberal spirit toward the army and people he had conquered. He has at no time since indicated a change of temper.

A Railroad Train Captured by Indians.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Nov. 5.

We are informed by a gentleman from Omaha that a freight train on the Union Pacific Railroad was captured by Indians on Saturday morning last, about a mile west of Alkali Station.

The Indians effected the capture of the train by cutting the ties in the centre and thus spreading the rails, so that when the train came along about 2 o'clock in the morning of the day stated, it was piled up together, and made a wreck. In the disaster the fireman was killed, being jammed in between the locomotive and the tender, where for three hours he suffered the horrible torture of scalding, when death came to his relief. All the men of the train fled when the disaster occurred, to escape from the Indians, but the engineer, who remained with his fireman and did everything in his power to release the poor fellow from his horrible situation. But his unaided efforts could accomplish nothing. While suffering these tortures the fireman begged of the engineer to kill him.

The Indians burned the railroad bridge near by, for the apparent purpose of destroying the passenger train that was soon to follow the freight train already destroyed. But Mr. NICHOLS, the division superintendent, had come down to the wreck from Alkali with a locomotive. He started on the return, and then discovered that the Indians had got between him and the station, and were endeavoring to blockade the track. He had a trusty Spencer rifle with him, and with that fought the Indians off, and got back to the station. He immediately telegraphed west to the coming passenger train and stopped it. Thus its precious freight of human lives were saved from a horrible death.

Mr. NICHOLS also telegraphed to Fort Sedgwick for troops, and a company of Pawnee scouts and a battalion of cavalry under Major HUGHES were dispatched to the place; but when they arrived the hostile Indians were all gone. Mr. NICHOLS says that when he arrived at the scene of the disaster there were about a hundred Indians congregated on an adjacent hill around a bonfire. Very quickly after he saw similar bonfires lighted successively, as signal lights, on the distant hills, around each of which he could see bands of Indians. He calculates that their whole force amounted to a thousand warriors. These Indians were Sioux and Cheyennes.

Murders and Outrages in South Carolina.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, Nov. 5.

As Dr. SHELL, of Laurens, was talking with a friend on Tuesday afternoon, about dusk, on the roadside, a short distance from the village of Laurens, he was fired upon by an unknown person and killed. No further particulars of the bloody affair have been received. The doctor was a respectable citizen of Laurens.

A private letter from Laurens Court-house states that several individuals called at the house of HARRY MCDANIEL, a member of the Legislature, and on his appearing, fired upon him, wounding him through the shoulder. It is reported that several colored people were taken from their houses and beaten. The writer suggests that the K. K. K.'s are at work.

Passengers by the Greenville train state that at White Hall, in Abbeville County, the negroes took possession of the polls and fired on the whites. The fire was returned, and one negro was killed and several severely wounded—one mortally, it is thought.

WENT TO SEA UNMOLESTED.—The bark *Alaska*, Capt. HIGGINS, the first merchant vessel which ever shipped a crew in San Francisco alongside the wharf without the intervention of shipping masters or boarding-house runners, went to sea yesterday. In spite of the threats freely made by the runners, the crew manfully stood fast to their agreement, not one of them leaving the vessel, though every effort was made to induce or force them to do so. What one vessel has done others may do, and it is hoped, now that the infamous trade in the persons of sailors has received a check, that other Captains and vessel-owners may follow the example and break it up altogether.—*San Francisco Alta, Oct. 10.*

"I have used a Bartlett sewing-machine for two years, and would not exchange it for any other machine."—[Mrs. KENNETH RAYNOR, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1868.]—*Tribune.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Address Pollak & Son, Manufacturers of genuine meerschaum goods; wholesale and retail. Stores, No. 485 Broadway and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Also, repairing done. Wax boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BEALES—KELLY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Cathedral, by his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, JAMES A. G. BEALES to EUGENIA, daughter of Eugene Kelly, Esq., all of New-York.

BONNER—SPROULLS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., EDWARD H. BONNER to SARAH H., daughter of Samuel E. Sproulls, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

GLOVER.—On Friday, Nov. 6, THADDEUS B. GLOVER, aged 42 years.

His remains will be taken to the family cemetery, in Southold, L. I. No services in the City.

KISSAM.—On Friday, Nov. 6, Rev. SAMUEL KISSAM, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Smith,) Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2½ P. M.

HUMPHREY.—At Norfolk, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 6, JAMES HUMPHREY, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 9th, at 1 P. M., from the house of his mother, No. 161 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

MATHESON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Mackie, Bergen Point, N. J., MARGARET FRASER, widow of Charles Matheson, of Berbice, British Guiana.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday next at 1½ o'clock.

WORTENDYKE.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Hudson County Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 9th, at 3 P. M., from the Second Reformed Church, Wayne-st., Jersey City, N. J. His remains will be taken for interment to Closter, N. J., on Tuesday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KERL'S METALLURGY.
JOHN WILEY & SON,
Astor-place,
Will publish on TUESDAY, No. 1
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON METALLURGY.
by BRUNO KERL.

Adapted from the last German edition, by WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S., and ERNEST ROHRIG, Ph. D. 3 vols. Vol I.—Containing Lead, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, Bismuth, Antimony, Nickel, Arsenic, Gold, Platinum and Sulphur. 1 thick 8vo volume, cloth, $10 50. *** Copies mailed and prepaid on the receipt of the price.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—HAWKS' MEMORIAL.—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services in this chapel on SUNDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. MYTTON MAURY will officiate in the morning; Rev. CHRISTOPHER B. WYATT, D. D., of San Francisco, in the afternoon.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Day School, 9 to 3; Sunday School, 1 to 3; addresses and singing, 3 to 4 o'clock. Mr. Van Meter having returned this week from his sixty-first visit to the West, will relate some most interesting incidents connected with his visits among the children he had previously located. This morning several most interesting little orphans left in the care of Mr. J. D. FOOTE for homes. The work of preparing for Thanksgiving has commenced here in earnest. Will our friends remember us kindly?

LAY PREACHING, AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., every Sunday afternoon; at 3½ o'clock: speakers next SUNDAY, GEO. H. HANSELL and others; singing conducted by Mr. G. W. HELLMAN. Also, at the same hour, corner 34th-st. and Broadway; speakers, H. H. SNELLING and A. J. CHADSEY, M. D. Seats free.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEBREW Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions—the true teachings of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth set forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum, at 2½ P. M. Conference, at 3 o'clock, in the side room. The public invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., Rev. S. A. BAKER, D. D., Pastor, there is a good revival interest. Rev. Dr. COWAN will preach on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. LORD will preach each evening the coming week at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—On SUNDAY MORNING, the 8th inst., Right Rev. Dr. KIP, Bishop of California, will preach upon the subject of *Missions in California*. In the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. HANCKEL, of South Carolina, will preach.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock, with Madison-av. Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st. Address by Rev. WAYLAND HOYT. Subject—*The Teachers' Pastoral Duty.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancy sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ o'clock on *May Christians Dance?* at 7½, on the *First of Seven Victories.* At 2½ o'clock Bishop JANES, D. D., will preach a memorial sermon in memory of Schureman Halsted.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4 o'clock. Short addresses by visitors.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION monthly meeting will be held with the Madison-av. Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. WAYLAND HOYT. Subject—*The Teachers' Pastoral Duty.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Bishop D. W. CLARK will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. All are invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—14TH-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop KIP, of California, will give an account of the history of the Church in that diocese at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector: Rev. S. F. HOLMES, Assistant.—Services on SUNDAY, at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M.

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Youth's Missionary Association of Spring-st. Church, will be celebrated in said Church, near Varick-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Nov. 8. Addresses by Revs. E. W. HITCHCOCK and H. D. NORTHROP.

A CLOSING SERVICE WILL BE HELD in the Reformed Dutch Church of Bloomingdale SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in consequence of the removal of said Church by the Boulevard. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. E. VAN AKEN.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Childhood and Youth of the Redeemer.*

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. F. C. EWER'S sermon to his parishoners, preached last Sunday morning, will be repeated, by request, THIS MORNING, in order that those who were absent on account of the rain may have an opportunity of hearing it.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church on 4 th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Subject in the evening—*Church, Bible, Soul.* Seats free in the evening.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) Church, West 41st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON; service, 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School, 2½ o'clock P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By God's help, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., and 7½ P. M., public meeting, with addresses by Rev. Messrs. KELLOGG and SUTPHEN and others.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN, UNDER AUSpices of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., will preach at the Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. G. M. McECKRON, OF POUGHKEEPsie, will preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath.) Services. 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. Strangers are cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school anniversary, 7 P. M.; interesting speakers expected.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible Class for the blind at 9½ A. M.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH.—SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on *Protestantism: Its Nature and Influence.*

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SABBATH, Nov. 8.

IMPENDING EVENTS.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Fate of the Nations.*

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon—*Geological View of Creation.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening: *The Church and the Church Masses.*

SPIRITUALISM "THAT ARRANT HUMBUG."—J. B. CONKLIN will hold a public circle at 3 o'clock THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, and lecture in the evening at No. 229 Bowery.

SPIRITUALISM ALONE PROVES IMMORTALITY.—One of the original Fox Sisters holds circles every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at Doubleday's, No. 551 6th-av., corner 33d-st.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY in Somerville Hall, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock: evening at 7½. Rev. U. SCOTT.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible Class at 9 and preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½ and preaching at 7½ P. M.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—Brother JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, will preach.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st.; evening service on every SUNDAY at 7½ o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Octave of All Saints, SUNDAY, Nov. 8. Full choral services, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PUBLIC CIRCLE THIS SUNDAY, AT No. 229 Bowery; speaking and circle in evening at 7½ o'clock. J. B. CONKLIN, test medium.

PEW FOR SALE OR RENT IN THE Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY. Apply to the Sexton.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker. No. [illegible] 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 7, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112¾	100	N. Y. Cen.....c	120¾
40,000	5-20 C., '62	107⅞	2350	do	121
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	108⅜	800	do	121⅝
2,000	do	108⅝	100	do.....b30	122¼
10,000	do	108⅝	69	do	122
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	108⅜	200	do.....b30	123
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅛	500	do	121⅞
10,000	do.....s3	112⅜	100	do..b.call.b30	123⅝
45,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109⅛	28	N. Y. & N. H.	143
80,000	do	109⅛	200	Reading	95⅞
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	103	600	do	96
300,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	104⅛	600	do.....b5	96⅛
20,000	5-20, C., '67	109⅜	400	do	96⅜
10,000	do.....c	109	100	Mich. So. & N. I. b10	84
72,000	do.....c	109⅛	10	do	84
100,000	do.....b20	110	700	do	83
4,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '68	109⅜	200	do	83⅞
7,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan, R.	109	50	Ill. Cen.	142
15,000	do	108⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	85½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	81¼
65,000	do	69⅛	100	do	81⅞
20,000	do	69⅞	100	do	81
16,000	do....bet. call	70	800	Clev. & Tol.	99
53,000	do	69	200	do	98⅞
40,000	do	68⅞	400	do	99
20,000	do.....2d call	69⅞	10	C. C. Cin. & I.	78
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	70	1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83¾
26,000	Va. St. 6s, new	58	300	do.....b5	84
13,000	N. Car. State 6s	66¾	100	do.....b10	84
3,000	do	66	100	do.....b6	84
20,000	do	66¼	700	do.....b5	84¼
11,000	N. Car. 6s, new	66	200	do.....b20	85
10,000	do....bet. call	65¾	300	do	85⅜
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	89	100	do	85
3,000	Harlem 1st M	99	75	do	85
1,000	Ill. Cent. B	114	10	Lake Shore	98
6,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds	92	200	Chi. & R. I.	103¾
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th	77	1000	do	104
2,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st	101	400	do	103⅞
26	Am. Ex. Bank	112½	22	do	104
5	Corn Ex. Bank	134½	800	do.....b5	104⅛
165	Fourth Nat. Bank	105	400	Mil. & St. P.	
20	Bank of Commerce	124	100	do	68¼
30	do	123⅞	200	do.....s3	68⅝
110	Del. & Hud. Can.	128	100	do	69
6	do	127	1500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
200	Cum. C. Pf.	34	100	do.....b30	82
200	do	34⅛	100	do	79⅞
100	do	34⅞	300	do	79⅝
300	West. U. T.	35⅞	100	do	79⅝
400	do	35⅝	200	do	79
300	Quick. M. Co.	21½	200	do	81
600	P. M. St. Co.	117¾	20	do	
100	do.....b15	118⅛	10	Del., L. & W.	130
10	do	118⅛	100	T., W. & W.	57⅛
25	do....bet. call	118⅝	300	do	56⅞
100	Adams Ex.	46½	10	do	60
100	do.....2d call	46⅞	700	P., Ft. W. & C.	108
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26¾	100	do	108⅛
100	do	26½	75	do	108⅛
50	Mer. U. Ex. bet. call	21⅞	55	do	108⅝
500	do.....2d call	21	15	N. J. R.R.	134
75	American Ex.	42¼	100	N. J. Cen.	119
20	do	43	10	do	119⅛
600	Erie	40	300	Chi. & Alton	140⅛
100	do.....b53	42	50	do	140
			100	do	139½
			600	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
			200	do	29⅝
			500	do.....b10	29⅝

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$34,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	104⅞	40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65, new	109
36,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	107⅞	10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '67	109⅛
36,000	5-20, C., '64	106⅛	13,000	5-20s, C., '67	109⅛
100,000	5-20, C., '65	106⅛	20,000	U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	98⅝
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..c	109	10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅛
54,000	do	108⅞	40,000	do	112⅛
55,000	do.....s3	108⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex.	46⅛	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅛
20	Amer. Ex.....c	43⅛	1800	do	107⅛
400	Pacific Mail	117	50	do	107⅛
200	do.....c	117	300	do	107⅛
500	do	117⅛	300	do	107⅛
100	Q. M. Co.	21⅛	300	do	107⅛
10,000	T. St. 6s, new	68⅞	300	Ohio & Miss.	29
2300	N. Y. Cen.	120⅞	300	do	29
1100	do.....c	120⅞	600	do	29⅛
600	do	120⅞	1400	Mich. So. & N. I.	82¾
300	do.....b5	121	300	do	82⅞
600	do.....b5	120⅞	400	do	82⅞
400	do.....b3	120⅞	200	do	82⅞
600	do.....c	120⅞	500	do	82⅝
1100	do	120⅞	200	do	82⅝
800	Erie	39⅞	600	Clev. & Tol.	98⅝
500	do	39⅞	200	do	98⅞
500	do.....c	39⅞	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅞
400	do	39⅞	400	do.....c	103⅞
600	do.....c	39⅞	300	do	103⅞
400	Hudson R.	124	500	do.....b5	103⅞
100	do.....b15	126	300	do	103⅞
800	Reading	95⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	79⅞
200	do.....c	95⅜	200	do	80
200	do	95½	600	do	80
600	do	95⅝	800	do	80⅛
1200	do	95⅛	200	do	80⅛
600	Mil. & S. P.	64	100	do	80
100	do.....c	64	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....c	82⅜
200	do	64⅛	100	do	82
700	do	65	600	do	83
300	do.....c	64⅝	200	do	83⅞
200	do	64⅞	400	do	83⅝
300	do	65⅛	300	do	84
100	do	65⅝	300	do	84⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....c	78	1100	do	84⅛
600	do	78⅝	100	Mariposa Pref.	20
200	do	79	100	do	20
200	do	78⅝	100	do	20⅝
300	do	78⅝	300	do	20⅝
100	do	78⅝	100	do	20⅞
100	do	78			
600	Clev. & Pitts	84			
200	do.....c	83⅞			
200	do.....c	84			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27¼	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....c	76⅛
100	do	27½	200	do	76
200	Merch. U. Ex.....c	21	200	do.....c	76⅝
200	Pacific Mail	117⅛	200	do	77⅛
100	West. U. T.	35⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	21⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
20	Amer. Ex.	43⅛	300	do	29⅛
1100	N. Y. Cen.	120⅛	200	do.....s3	29
200	do.....c	120⅛	400	Mich. So. & N. I.	82⅛
600	do	120⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅛
300	do.....b3	121	800	do	84
300	do.....c	120⅛	1200	do	84⅛
200	Erie	39⅛	200	do	84
600	do	39⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol.	99
1500	do	39⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛
600	do.....c	39⅛	300	do	104
400	Hudson	125	300	do	104⅛
200	Reading.....c	94⅛	600	do	104⅛
800	do	94⅛	1100	Chi. & N. W.	81⅛
2600	do	95	300	do.....o	81⅛
400	do	95⅛	400	do	81⅛
400	do.....c	95	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
300	Tol., W. & W.	56	200	do.....c	83⅛
200	do	56⅛	400	do	83⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	66	600	do	84
1200	do	66⅛	1100	do	84⅛
200	do	66⅛	300	do	84⅛
300	do	66⅛	200	Mariposa Pf.	21
500	do	68			

SATURDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The semi-official announcement from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to exercise his authority to reissue the Greenbacks withdrawn from circulation last year, or the 3 ℘ cent. Greenback Certificates withdrawn or presented for redemption last month, if needful to relieve and restore confidence to the Money market, had almost the immediate effect of reducing the cost of Money to the Brokers to 7 ℘ cent. in currency. Early in the day some extra rates or commissions may have been paid for carrying over Stocks until Monday, but after 2 o'clock the offers of balances by Money lenders at simple 7 ℘ cent. Interest were more than equal to the demand, and the market left off comparatively easy. The difference in the cost of Money, as compared with the severe stringency of Thursday and Friday, decided as it seemed to be, was not so significant of the improved state of things, as the prevailing reliance upon the ability and purpose of the Government to afford further relief if necessary. The trying, not to say terrible ordeal, through which the market has passed during the week, is illustrated by the Bank Statement, which shows that the further large sum of nearly four and a half million of Greenbacks has been "locked up" for effect upon the Stock Exchange, making altogether a loss of over ten millions Greenbacks in this direction, over and above the amounts known to have been received by the Banks in the same time from the neighboring Cities. The estimate, therefore, is not an extravagant one, that from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 in lawful money has been withdrawn from the use of the market in two weeks. On the present Bank Statement the loss of Currency Deposits is over ten million of dollars, of which $4,423,000 was drawn in Greenbacks, and $5,753,000 drawn to pay off Loans and Discounts to the Banks themselves. On the other hand, the Banks gain $5,826,000 in Gold for account of Depositors and for their own account, collected at the Treasury for November Interest. The *net* difference against the general Deposit line is $6,391,000. The net difference in favor of the lawful Money basis, Greenbacks and Gold, is $2,403,000.

The Treasury Office paid out during the week (including prepayments on Saturday, Oct. 31,) on the November Gold Interest, $10,707,000 in Gold, and received in Gold Customs, $1,971,000.

The Public Funds are up 1@1¼ ℘ cent. on the last prices of Saturday. The sales of 5-20s of 1867 were at 109@109¼@108⅞@109¼@110@109⅞, and the fluctuations in other 5-20s in about the same proportion, but not so frequent.

The State Bonds were 2 ℘ cent. higher than on Friday, and the Railways 7@8 ℘ cent. on the St. Paul and Northwest Stocks; 2 ℘ cent. on Fort Wayne and Pittsburg; 2½ ℘ cent. on Michigan Southern, and 4@5½ ℘ cent. on New-York Central. The sales of the last named Stock were at 118⅜@120@121¼@120¼@122¼@121@123@122¼ ℘ cent. There were no late sessions of the Stock Exchange Boards. At 5 o'clock in the Long Room and on Broad-street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Gold Room was active through the day, and the sales 1@1½ ℘ cent. above the last price of the day before. The range of sales 133¼@134¼@133⅞@134@134¼@135 ℘ cent. Foreign Exchange dull on the basis of 109@109½ ℘ cent. on London.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	104	104⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	107½	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	109⅛
American Gold Coin	132⅞	134⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	66½	69½
Virginia Bonds, old	53	54½
Missouri Bonds	86½	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	66½
New-York Central	118	123⅜
Erie Railway	39	40½
Reading Railway	92½	96¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102	104
Northwest Common	74½	83¼
Northwest Preferred	77¼	84¾
Michigan Southern	80¼	82⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	106½	108½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82⅞	84½
Pacific Mail Company	114⅝	117½
St. Paul Preferred	74	79¾
St. Paul Common	64	70¼
Toledo and Wabash	55	56½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	112⅝	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅞
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	112⅝	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	105½	5-20 coup., 1868	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107½	10-40 reg.	103⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	105	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal. 1874	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Michigan 6 ℘ c.. 1873	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal. 1870	101	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., ex c.	70
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1872	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., n. bds	69¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1873	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1874	101	North Carolina 6s	66⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1875	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	65⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1877	101	Missouri 6s	89
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1878	101	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	129	Commonwealth	115
Phenix	109	Importers' & Trad's	130
American Exchange	112¼	Park	152
Metropolitan	141	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Nassau	105½	Fourth National	104¾
Shoe and Leather	122	Ninth National	112
Corn Exchange	134	Tenth National	100
Marine	150	Oriental	155

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	120	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
Erie 1st M. ext.	101	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95	Gt. Western 2d M.'93	76
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff. N.Y. & Erie 1st'77	91	Morris & Essex 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	113	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	113	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	111	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101
M. S. & N. I. S f'd 7 ℘ c.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	86
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	114	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 7, 1868:

Nov. 3. Steamship Holsatia, London—Gold Bars	$140,000
Nov. 3. Steamship Holsatia, Hamburg—Specie	700
Nov. 4. Steamship China, Liverpool—Gold Bars	80,000
Nov. 5. Steamship Eagle, Havana—Spanish Doubloons	34,000
Nov. 5. Steamship Hansa, Bremen—Foreign Silver	7,200
Nov. 5. Steamship Hansa, Bremen—American Gold	2,500
Nov. 6. Brig Samson, Monrovia—American Gold	429
Total	$264,829

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 6, 1868, was $2,725,930.

The week's Imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,137,381; amount marketed, $1,098,141.

The earnings of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$910,799 03	$589,824 41
From freight	636,886 85	465,845 79
From mail	27,799 62	41,700 30
From express, &c.	86,126 93	77,543 54
Total	$1,661,612 43	$1,174,914 13
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transportation	$334,095 09	$282,685 62
Motive power	338,848 52	258,278 28
Maintenance of way	329,497 00	206,610 07
Maintenance of cars	111,984 36	82,533 89
Total	$1,114 424 97	$830,107 86
Net earnings	$547,187 46	$344,806 27

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1867-'68 show a decrease of $486,698 30; with a decrease in expenses of $284,317 11—making the decrease of net earnings $202,381 19.

The following statement from the report of the Chief Engineer shows the expenditures during the year connected with the maintenance of way, the repairs of depot buildings, platforms, &c., and with the supply of wood and water:

	Am't exp'd during 1866-67.	Am't exp'd during 1867-68.
Chairs, castings, spikes and switches	$14,439 76	$6,525 31
Incidentals	2 486 16	1,156 31
Superintendence	7,674 67	6,906 66
Cross-ties	65,605 10	54,322 87
Iron rails	2,990 69	122 01
Labor on track	188,320 30	106,833 18
Repairs of division houses	1,821 42	739 37
Repairs of bridges and trestles	37,963 02	22,485 36
Repairs of road and hand-cars	2,940 24	2 356 27
Tools and repairs of tools	5,255 04	5,162 78
Total mainten'ce of way	$329,497 00	$206,610 07
Repairs of depot buildings	11,696 62	5,871 90
Expenses of water stations	17,347 48	11 469 83
Wood for locomotives	105,405 82	77,762 06
Total	$463,946 92	$301,713 86

This shows a saving of expenses under these headings of $162,233 06, of which $135,891 32 is in the items of labor on track, repairs of bridges, cross-ties and wood for locomotives.

The President in his report says:

Your balance sheet from the general books of your company gives a comprehensive statement of all your operations, and an examination of it will give you the information necessary to a full knowledge of your company's affairs, and it is believed will exhibit a very satisfactory condition of your financial position. The abstract attached to and forming a part of your Treasurer's report gives the receipts and disbursements of the road for the fiscal year in a condensed form, that will enable you at a glance to comprehend the operations of the Treasury Department.

Your floating debt has been reduced during the year $595,384 40, and your funded debt increased $762,000, viz.:

Increased issue of second mortgage bonds	$763,000
Less first mortgage bonds redeemed	1,000
Balance	$762,000

Your entire funded debt is now $3,888,530, and your floating debt is nominally $326,552 72. But a large amount of this is the balance standing to the credit of old dividends, pay-rolls, unpaid coupons, amounts to credit of individuals, that are settled and canceled monthly, and will rarely ever be less than now. Hence you have only to provide for your

Bills payable	$111,228 55
And probably one-half of your pay-rolls and unpaid coupons	42,889 16
And one-half of your unpaid dividends	17,676 89
Taxes due to United States Internal Revenue Department	11,192 30
Making in all	$182,986 90
Against this you have cash on hand	$67,508 04
And in the hands of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, to pay coupon interest	40,353 51
Due from U. S. Government	17,637 77
Due by agents	8,679 44
Making a total equivalent to cash of	$134,378 76

Most of your bills payable do not mature until next Fall and Winter; consequently your finances are easy. Besides this, you have $464,000 of coupon bonds of other roads that will finally be good, or most of them. Your dues from railroad companies, individuals, bills receivable, and other sources not enumerated above, will be ample to meet all liabilities to individuals, railroads, &c., not specifically provided for, and leave a large balance over. These and balances standing to the credit of unpaid coupons, unpaid dividends and pay rolls, have been accumulating for over ten years, and many of them will never be called for, the evidence of liability having been destroyed during the war. They will finally have to be charged off to profit and loss.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

Capital stock	$5,312,725 00
State of Tennessee bonds	1,595,530 00
First mortgage bonds	1,293,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	1,000,000 09
Bills payable	111,228 55
Sundry liabilities	215,324 17
Suspense	3,733 09
Receipts for transportation	1,174,914 13
Total	$10,706,454 94
Construction proper	$6,200,638 16
Incidental to construction	326,411 46
Equipment	1,184,658 50
Stock in other companies	201,100 00
Railroad hotel	6,082 04
Road materials, &c.	187,147 36
Road expenses	830,107 86
Profit and loss	59,947 08
Interest on bonds	206,792 15
Interest and exchange	20,676 50
Discount on bonds	490,964 77
Bills receivable	81,650 44
Coupon bonds on hand	464,000 00
Sundry accounts	428,871 48
Cash	67,508 04
Total	$10,706,454 94

President—M. J. WICKS.

Directors—By the stockholders, Sam, Tate, George P. Beirne, James J. Donegan, Joseph C. Bradley, Samuel D. Weakley, R. C. Brinkley, P. Miller, M. J. Wicks, Wm. Dickson. By the City of Charleston, James B. Taylor, E. Willis. By the State of Tennessee, John C. Humphreys, F. S. Richards, W. J. Smith.

General Superintendent—W. J. Ross.

Chief Engineer—M. B. Pritchard.

Master of Machinery—M. Burke.

The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says:

The market is very firm, the demand being exceedingly active for stove, and about equal to the supply of the larger sizes at present prices. There has been a slight reduction in the tonnage for the past week, owing to the election, but it has been very large. The high wages paid the men and prices realized for coal have proved too great an incentive to permit of the usual loss of time subject to like occasions.

The current rates of coastwise freights remain without material change, but have advanced very much to New-York by canal on account of the extreme activity in that market. If freights to New-York still further increase there will be a sufficient inducement for outside vessels to enter into that traffic.

Current rates of Coastwise Freights from Port Richmond for week ending Nov. 5:

Portland	$3 00@$3 50	New-Haven	$ @ 2 75
Braintree	@ 4 00	New-York	1 60@ 2 00
Boston	3 00@ 3 50	Hackensack	@ 1 90
Fall River	2 75@ 3 00	Georgetown	@ 2 15
Newburyport	@ 3 75	Washington	@ 2 25
Provincetown	@ 3 75	Norfolk	@ 2 00
Weymouth and dis	@ 3 50	Portsmouth	2 00@ 2 10
Newport	2 90@ 3 00	Petersburg	@ 2 85
Providence	2 75@ 3 00	Richmond	@ 2 75
Bridgeport	@ 2 75	Charleston	@ 2 00

The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Nov. 6, 1868:

Wheat—Dr. L. R. Herrick, Buffalo; Giles Hawley, Buffalo; Sherm Petrie, Buffalo; Wm. Lincoln, Buffalo; J. C. Heath, Buffalo; John Niles, Buffalo; J. P. St. Johns, Buffalo; Geo. W. Warner, Buffalo; Col. J. S. Stark, Buffalo; P. S. Marsh, Oswego; H. Hill, Buffalo; W. J. Milligan, Lockport; Vandalia, Buffalo; W. C. Thurstone, Buffalo; Alpha, Buffalo; Anson Foster, Buffalo; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo; J. W. Van Alstine, Buffalo; H. Holbrook, Buffalo; H. T. Holmes, Buffalo; Wm. Crosthwaite, Buffalo; Michigan, Buffalo; H. G. Baker, Buffalo.

Barley—Manchester, Oswego; H. H. Goff, Rochester; J. G. Merriman, Oswego; Roscoe Conkling, Fulton; Franklin Lakey, Palmyra; H. McQuatters, Oswego; Anna Van Buren, Palmyra; Lon Bradner, Rochester; L. B. Howell, Montezuma.

Rye—H. S. Armstrong, Buffalo; A. N. Pomeroy, Buffalo; Joseph J. Glass, Buffalo; A. H. Daniels, Buffalo; C. A. Waterman, Buffalo; Kitty Davis, Buffalo.

Corn—Old Oswego, Oswego; L. C. Meyer, Buffalo; Gen. Harris, Buffalo.

Oats—M. W. Pruyne, Buffalo; Fanny Jacqueth, Buffalo; Julius Diefendorf, Buffalo.

Peas—M. P. Bush, Oswego; Col. W. G. Robinson, Oswego; Ogdensburg, Oswego.

Lumber—Cora, Buffalo; Fred. W. Taylor, Oswego; D. D. Walrath, Rome; Gallant Hero, Buffalo; M. McDonald, Phenix; Wildman, Oswego; Alfred & Albert, Buffalo; Frank Hewson, Rome; Charles Parks, Lyons Falls; C. E. Adams, Oswego; John Mather, Rome; Fair Oaks, Buffalo.

Apples—H. D. Rose, Palmyra; J. F. Hicks, Albion; Aorta, Utica; Chas. Bowley, Geneva; Weston Brothers, Rochester; A. Pierce, Utica.

Staves—D. W. Whiting, Buffalo; City, Buffalo; A. H. Finch, Buffalo.

Coal—N. Page, Buffalo; Wm. H. Bell, Geneva; Lena Rivers, Geneva.

Flour—Grace Wart, Rome; George, Rochester.

Stone—Ed. Merry, Buffalo.

Potatoes—Thomas Taylorson, Palmyra.

Oil—L. H. Bullard, Buffalo.

Sundries—Tioga, Utica.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMERS—COLLISION WITH SCHOONER—PORTING HELM.

Thomas Ayres and Peter N. Gamble vs. The British Steamer Queen, her Engines, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel for a collision which took place early on the evening of the 13th of October, 1866, in the Lower Bay of New-York, between the schooner *Mary Ann Magee* and the British steamer *Queen*. The schooner was sunk by the collision. The libel is filed by the owners of the schooner. The schooner had come from the eastward, through Long Island Sound, and was bound to Philadelphia. The steamer was bound to New-York from sea. The schooner had no cargo. She had nearly all her sails set, the wind being moderate from the northeast, and was going at the rate of five or six knots an hour, and heading about south by west. She showed no light. The claim in the libel is that the persons on board of the schooner, when they first discerned the steamer, saw her from about a point and a half to two points on the starboard bow of the schooner, and from about a half to three-quarters of a mile distant; and that the steamer, when within a short distance of the schooner, suddenly changed her course, and ran into the schooner. The steamer had all proper lights set. The claim in her answer is, that she saw the schooner a little on her port bow, and some distance ahead; that her helm was then ported, so as to bring the schooner from one and a half to two points on her port bow; that the respective courses of the two vessels continued until they were within a short distance of each other, when the helm of the schooner was starboarded, and she headed across the steamer's bow; and that the engine of the steamer was immediately stopped and backed, and her helm ported, but the collision could not be avoided. The steamer with her stem struck the schooner on the starboard side of the schooner forward of her main rigging, and about amidships. As it was after sunset the schooner ought to have had her lights burning, but the absence of them cannot in the testimony be held to have contributed to the collision, as the pilot of the steamer says that when he first saw the schooner he saw how she was heading, and that he saw her before she was reported to him. The master of the steamer says that the schooner was two miles and a little more off when he first saw her. Cato, the chief officer of the steamer, says that he saw the schooner a mile off. Manony, a seaman on the steamer, says that the schooner was more than half a mile and about three-quarters of a mile off when his attention was first called to her, which was when the chief officer reported her. Alltree, the second mate of the steamer, says that he did not see the schooner till she was broad on the port bow of the steamer after the steamer had ported, and that then the schooner was a quarter of a mile off. Healy, the third officer, says that the first officer first reported the schooner, that she was then full two miles off and that the first officer was then at his post on the forecastle head. The schooner was, therefore, seen by the steamer at a sufficient distance off for the steamer to avoid her, and the course of the schooner was perceived by the pilot of the steamer at a sufficient distance off. The absence of lights on the schooner is not testified to by any of the witnesses from the steamer as having caused them any embarrassment, nor is any uncertainty alleged by them as to the position and course of the schooner at any time. It was the duty of the steamer to keep out of the way of the schooner. She attempted to do so on seeing the schooner, and recognized her obligation by porting her helm, until she brought the schooner to about two points on the port bow of the steamer. The witnesses from the steamer say that at all times until the schooner, as they allege, starboarded her helm and went across the steamer's bow, the schooner was not on the starboard bow of the steamer, while the testimony from the schooner is that the steamer was seen from one and a half to two points on the starboard bow of the schooner. The master of the steamer says that when he first saw the schooner, two miles and a little more off, she was head and head with the steamer in a line. This is also the testimony of the pilot of the steamer, who says that by porting the helm of the steamer when he first saw the schooner, he swung the steamer off about two points and brought the schooner about two points on the port bow of the steamer. The chief officer of the steamer says that when he first saw the schooner (and it was he who reported her) she bore right ahead, and, if anything, on his port bow. The defence of the steamer is put on the point that after the steamer had ported so as to bring the schooner two points on the port bow of the steamer, the schooner suddenly starboarded her helm at so short a distance from the steamer that the collision could not be then avoided by the steamer, and that it was the fault wholly of the schooner. The pilot of the steamer says that the schooner starboarded at a distance of 600 feet from the steamer, and that he immediately ordered the wheel of the steamer to be put hard a-port and her engine to be stopped and backed at full speed. As a reason for this order to hard a-port, the pilot of the steamer says that after he first ported, he gave an order to steady, but that before that order was obeyed he saw that the schooner had starboarded, and gave the order to hard a-port; that there was not time to put the helm of the steamer to starboard, and that he does not think the order to hard a-port affected the motion of the steamer at all before the collision. The master of the steamer says that the order to hard a-port and stop was given when the schooner was about 1,000 feet off from the steamer. The first officer of the steamer says that the schooner was 600 feet off when she starboarded. Alltree, the second mate of the steamer, says that when the order to hard a-port was given on the steamer, the schooner was 600 or 900 feet off. Whalen, a seaman, who was at the wheel of the steamer, says that the first order was steady port, which means port a little; that he changed the steamer's course by porting a point and a half; that some time after the order to port was given, an order came to hard a-port; that after the hard a-port the schooner made her appearance on the port bow of the steamer, heading across the bow of the steamer; that on the first order to port he put the wheel over ten degrees of the tell-tale, hard a-port being fully five degrees, and held it there until he was told to steady; that when the order to steady came he eased the wheel back to midships; that the next order was hard a-port, as hard as they could give it to her; that they put the wheel right hard across; that they had held the helm hard a-port for from five to eight minutes, as near as he could recollect, before the collision, and that they held the wheel hard to port to the time of the collision. The master of the schooner, who was at her wheel, says that he made no change of his wheel on seeing the steamer, or at any time up to the collision, and that he saw the steamer half a mile or a mile off. He also says that the steamer struck the schooner about fifteen to twenty feet forward of the main rigging, on the starboard side angling aft. The schooner's position and course being seen by and known to the steamer, and it being the duty of the steamer to keep out of her way, and the duty of the schooner to keep her course, the burden of proof is on the steamer to show that the schooner did not keep her course, and that, if she changed her course, she did so at such a time and under such circumstances that the steamer could not keep out of her way. For if, after the schooner starboarded her helm, as alleged, she and the steamer were then proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, it was as much the duty of the steamer then to keep out of her way as it was before the schooner starboarded. On all the evidence, I am unable to resist the conclusion that the steamer has failed to establish that she could not have kept out of the way of the schooner. She struck the schooner on the starboard side, about amidships, angling aft. It is manifest from this that a very slight starboarding of her helm on the part of the steamer would have caused her to clear the schooner, even if the schooner did, as alleged, starboard her helm and change her course. Assuming that the schooner did so, the steamer by her own showing persisted in porting from amidships helm to hard a-port after the schooner starboarded. She thus threw herself directly toward and not away from the schooner. The testimony of the pilot of the steamer that he could not have starboarded when the schooner did so, is wholly contradicted by the testimony of Whalen, who was at the wheel of the steamer, and who shows that when the schooner starboarded and the order was given to hard a-port the wheel of the steamer, her wheel was amidships. It was, therefore, as easy to have starboarded the helm of the steamer at that time as to have ported it hard a-port. The error of the steamer was in then porting. The schooner when she starboarded, if she did so, was far enough off, 600 to 1,000 feet, as shown by Whalen, to allow the steamer's wheel to be put from midships to hard a-port, and remain there for some time before the collision. The same time would have sufficed to starboard the wheel enough to avoid the collision. Even if the steamer had not then starboarded, but had simply stopped and reversed, without porting or starboarding, there would undoubtedly have been no collision. A steamer, when there is risk of collision, is required to stop and reverse. There is no obligation upon her to port rather than starboard, or to starboard rather than port her wheel, unless the porting or the starboarding is the proper manœuvre whereby to avoid the collision, and whichever is such proper manœuvre she is bound to follow it. I have observed, in collision cases between steamers and sailing vessels, a propensity shown on the part of the steamer very often to port her helm, when that was not the proper manœuvre to avoid the collision, and when the porting was clearly improper. When two steamers are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both must be put to port. But when a steamer and a sailing vessel are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamer must keep out of the way of the sailing vessel, and if to do so a movement of her helm is necessary, there is no more obligation on her to port than there is to starboard, unless porting rather than starboarding will avoid the collision. The erroneous idea seems to prevail on the part of those directing the movements of steamers, that they will be free from blame if they port on meeting a sailing vessel with risk of collision, and I have had several cases before me recently of collisions between steamers and sailing vessels, where, as in the present one, the collision would not have happened if the steamer had not persisted in porting instead of either starboarding or making no change at all in her wheel.

No fault contributing to the collision is shown on the part of the schooner, and there must be a decree for the libelants with costs, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages caused to the libelants by the collision.

E. H. Owen for the libelants. C. Donohue and J. Chetwood for the claimants.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

Wills admitted during the week ending Nov. 2: John Rogers, Michael Dumsday, Dennis Kehoe, Adam Hatner, Mary A. McEvely, Nicholas T. Hearn.

Letters of administration granted on estates of Ellen Dwyer, Margaret A. Morton, Leonard Schlagster, Martin Conway, Petronella R. K. Planten, Marcus Bondy, Henry Yale, Andrew Baumann, Henry Zehner, Susan G. Foster, George Harper, Alphonse D. Raye, John Lynch, Ellen C. F. Moore, Jacob Brumstead, William M. Williams, Henrietta W. Stockmann, Charles D. Sturges, William Horan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sutherland.

J. P. Milmor *vs.* George Bracher; motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

In re Robert Wacot, &c.; order granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. H. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

August Haege, Herman Thieme, Anna C. Osberg and John S. Hill, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named persons, viz: Rosa M. Shepard, James L. Dick, Jared Sparks, Frederick Schildknecht, Patrick Hegarty and James Bennett, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Ida A. Hildreth were granted to Isabel C. Griffith; of Emma Robbins to Hannah E. Pouch; of Christian McLellan to Margaret McLellan, his mother; of George G. Costenbader and Julia F. Costenbader to William F. Costenbader; of John J. Costenbader and Louisa Costenbader to Rosina Costenbader, their mother; of James L. Harway, Robert W. Harway, Frank P. Harway, Martha J. Harway, and Georgiana Harway, to Jane Harway, their mother—all of the City of Brooklyn.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Officer WEBB, of the Second Precinct, arrested JOHN MOORE, colored, yesterday, on a charge of forcing his way into the stable of No. 16 Washington-street, occupied by JOHN HAYES. The prisoner was found in possession of a horse-blanket, a robe and other articles, valued at $125, stolen from the stable. When arraigned before the Magistrate, MOORE was held for trial.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested MARY J. WARD, who has been long suspected of nefarious practices, on a charge of attempting to steal as a pickpocket. The patrolman saw MARY thrust her hand beneath the shawl of a lady in Broadway, near Liberty-street, and arrested her before she could secure any property. The accused was committed.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Miss ANNIE O'DEA, of No. 146 West Twenty-seventh-street, caused the arrest of JAMES W. BUTCHER, a real estate broker, yesterday, on a charge of false pretences. It appears that on the 8th of last September, the complainant in this case called upon the accused in relation to the proposed leasing of premises No. 8 East Twenty-second-street, when BUTCHER stated that he knew the owner, and that for $100 he would engage to secure her the lease on reasonable terms for a term of three or ten years. He also agreed to refund the $100 if unsuccessful. Miss O'DEA agreed to the proposition, and paid the money; but when she failed to get the house through BUTCHER, also failed to get back her $100. As it appeared in evidence that the representations made by BUTCHER were false, the Magistrate required him to find bail to answer.

LARCENY BY AN INSURANCE WATCHMAN.

From time to time property is missed from premises that have suffered from the ravages of fire, and as they were usually in the custody of insurance watchmen, the suspicion that those men were the thieves has always been a broad one. The store No. 183 Church-street was seriously damaged by fire on Friday night, and the premises were left in the custody of three members of the Insurance Patrol, named MICHAEL KELLY, JAMES DELANY and JACOB PEFFERS. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Officer KELLY, of the Fifth Ward, noticed these men passing in and out of the building in a suspicious manner, and finally arrested SMITH, finding his pockets well filled with flannel shirts and hosiery, valued at $25. JACOB PEFFERS was also seen to leave the store with his pockets apparently well lined, but when he was arrested, after a brief journey in the direction of West Broadway, nothing in the shape of plunder was found on him. PEFFERS also endeavored to prevent SMITH's arrest. DELANY was taken in custody on suspicion of complicity. When arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner SMITH was held for trial on a charge of larceny, and PEFFERS as an accomplice. DELANY was discharged, as there was no evidence against him.

SHOPLIFTERS.

CHARLES JACKSON and MARY TESSINTON, two well-known characters, were noticed near the store No. 116 Duane-street, which they entered. After a short stay therein they again emerged from the store and entered a car in Church-street. Soon after the attention of Officer COLE was called to them, and he at once arrested both of the suspected persons. While on the way to the Station-house JACKSON offered the officer $500 to let him go, which offer was of course declined. In MARY's possession was found a large pocket or bag, concealed under her dress, which contained $250 worth of buttons. These buttons were subsequently ascertained to have been stolen from the store of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., and a member of that firm made a complaint against the prisoners, who were held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

STREET ROBBERY.

Friday afternoon Mrs. ELIZABETH HEDDEN, of No. 38 West Forty-ninth-street, was walking through Forty-fourth-street, carrying her wallet containing $15 in her hand. OTTO BELL passing her, saw his opportunity, and snatching the pocket-book from her hand ran off with it. He was, however, pursued and captured by officer O'NEILL, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and being arraigned yesterday pleaded guilty, and said that he is a native of Germany, 22 years of age, and has no home. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A MANIAC IN LODGING.

Friday night JOHN STANLEY was a lodger in the house of BERNARD MEHRTENS, No 339 Spring-street. About midnight he arose from his bunk, and without provocation attacked JOHN VICKERS, sleeping next to him, and before he could be interfered with he stabbed him three times in the thigh and leg, inflicting dangerous wounds. The outcry attracted the proprietor, who, going into the room, was immediately attacked by STANLEY, and was stabbed three times, but the wounds are not serious. STANLEY was locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, and VICKERS was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Yesterday STANLEY was arraigned, but while waiting for a hearing in the prisoner's box he was taken with a fit, and being considered seriously ill, he was consigned to the care of a physician and the hearing of the case postponed.

National Guard News and Gossip.

Very little of interest has transpired in National Guard circles during the week, owing, no doubt, to the excitement attending the recent election. In consequence of the anticipated trouble on election, day the National Guard was on the *qui vive*, as it was expected that should the Police be unable to quell any disturbance, the militia would be called into action. Fortunately the day passed off peacably, but the occasion has since called forth an order from Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, in which he announces that should the services of the First Division, National Guard, be required at any time hereafter to aid the civil authorities in quelling a riot, and sufficient time not be allowed to issue written or verbal notice to the officers and men, twelve strokes in rapid succession, repeated four times upon the tower bells of the Metropolitan Fire Department, will be sounded. Upon hearing this signal, the officers and men will assemble at their respective armories in fatigue dress, and await orders.

Now that the election of Mayor Hoffman to the Gubernatorial chair has been achieved, the probable *personnel* of the new Governor's staff is made a matter of considerable speculation. No prominent officer of the National Guard has as yet been spoken of as likely to receive any of these important appointments. We hope that the Governor elect will select such men as cannot fail to improve the efficiency of the State forces, as well as add dignity to the positions they may occupy. The office of Adjutant-General of the State of New-York should be given to a man of considerable experience in the clerical duties which comprise the great bulk of his official duties, as well as a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the service and present standing of the National Guard. We hear the names of Majors Kent and Godfrey, of the Cavalry and Second Brigade, mentioned in connection with the position of Inspector-General. Have we no officer of higher rank than a Major to place on the staff of the Governor, with the rank of Brigadier-General? Besides this, the office of Inspector-General has been discontinued by Gov. Fenton, in consequence of the position having become a sinecure and a useless expense. It is now seemingly proposed to revive the position in order to give our dandies a chance to sport the silver star and chapeau of a Brigadier, although there is absolutely nothing for him to do except to look well in uniform. Major Wm. M. Tweed is also mentioned as a prominent and probably successful candidate for the position of Quartermaster-General, but how many more aspiring Majors there are it is impossible at the present writing to say, though the number will doubtless be increased as the time passes. The fact that officers of minor rank are already manœuvering for these positions is a lamentable sign that the new staff of Gov. Hoffman will probably be composed of men who know scarcely anything of their military duties, and the National Guard will accordingly deteriorate in the future, for want of adequate and discriminating support from the Executive staff of the State.

The Seventh Regiment will parade in full uniform on Monday, the 9th day of November, 1868. Roll-call of companies at 2 o'clock, P. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. James H. Ingersoll has been appointed (Oct. 8, 1868) Commissary in the Seventh Regiment, *vice* Leonard, resigned; and George G. Meacham has been elected Second Lieutenant, *vice* Ingersoll, promoted. John Smith has been appointed Drum Major, *vice* Graham resigned, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly. The expulsion of Andrew S. Bush, by Company "C," is approved. Major C. H. Mecay is detailed for the supervision of company instruction during the present drill season. In compliance with General Orders No. 18, from general headquarters, all non-commissioned officers elected since the 22d day of September, 1868, will be examined as to their qualifications by a Board consisting of the field officers of this regiment. Commandants of companies will, upon the receipt of this order, report to these headquarters the names of all non-commissioned officers elected since the above date, and will hereafter promptly report the result of all elections for non-commissioned officers held in their respective companies.

The Fourth Regiment (Veteran Zouaves) will assemble at the armory for battalion drill on Wednesday next, in fatigue uniform. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. First Sergeants will prepare themselves to report to the Adjutant at the time of formation in detail the strength, present and absent, of their respective companies. The attention of commandants of companies is called to section 1, General Orders No. 12, series of 1867. The reports thereby required must hereafter be made promptly on Tuesday evening of each week.

In accordance with previous custom, the First Division will make its annual Fall parade on the 25th inst., (Evacuation Day,) though the necessary order has not yet been issued by Gen. Shaler. It is to be hoped that the day will prove fine, as the citizens will then have an opportunity to notice the improvements effected in each command.

The "Busy Bees" of the Twenty-second Regiment intend giving a reception to their numerous friends on Wednesday evening, in order to properly celebrate the anniversary of their organization. Capt. Thos. Cullen and his associate officers are usually very successful in getting up such affairs, and we predict an enjoyable time in their society.

The Seventh Regiment promenade concerts, to take place at the Academy of Music, are now announced to come off on Thursday evening, Dec. 10, and Thursday evening, April 8. The regimental band, under the leadership of Prof. C. S. Grafulla, will on these evenings be increased to the strength of 100 performers. Only a limited number of tickets will be issued, price $2. The exercises will consist of promenading from 8 o'clock until 10 P. M., and dancing from that hour until 1 o'clock A. M.

The following drills are announced for the Thirty-seventh Regiment, by Col. Leggett, at the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue: Thursday, Nov. 5; Tuesday, Nov. 19; Friday, Dec. 4, and Tuesday, Dec. 22. Line will be formed at the armory at 8 o'clock on each evening. None but members of the command will be admitted to the arsenal, where the drills are to be held. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment are ordered to assemble for instruction on the following evenings: Tuesday, Nov. 10; Monday, Nov. 23; Thursday, Dec. 17. Company roll call at 8 o'clock P. M.

A grand reception and hop will be given on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, by the Seventy-first Regiment, who intend engaging the Academy of Music for the occasion. The affair will doubtless be a magnificent one.

FENIANISM.

Address of the President of the Fenian Brotherhood to the People of Ireland.

Gen. JOHN O'NEILL, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued a lengthy address to the "People of Ireland, electors and non-electors." The address is dated No. 10 West Fourth-street, New-York, and copies have been sent to all the leading journals of Ireland and England. The following is a synopsis of the address:

After a few introductory words about the sorrows of Ireland, Gen. O'NEILL says:

We do not presume to direct you, fellow-countrymen; we simply invite you to a consideration of your resources; of your innate power, at home and abroad; of your agricultural, manufacturing and commercial capacities. Should these subjects receive at your hands the careful study which they demand, all extraneous counsel and advice will be unneeded. The necessity of organizing your great moral and physical forces will become apparent: your minds will be led irresistibly to the conviction that in organization lies the only possible method of securing for yourselves the management of your own affairs, and that it is the only path to national greatness and national independence, to prosperity and happiness. The first step in the direction of self-government is an organized, passive resistance to all English law and usurpation in Ireland; and your first and most important action is to refuse to vote for any man to misrepresent you in the English Parliament. Remember, when Hungary was defeated in the revolution of 1848, she resolved that none of her sons should disgrace the national character by sitting in the council chambers of Austria. Nor was there an Hungarian so debased as to be willing to exhibit in himself the humiliation of his country at the Court of a triumphant foe. Hungary, by thus standing erect in the attitude of silent defiance, wrung from her oppressor an independent national Legislature. Your duty to yourselves, to your country, and to posterity, is to imitate the example set you by Hungary.

Our organization, though yet in its infancy, has furnished ample proof of its potent influence over the British Government. It has placed England in an embarrassing position in the councils of the nations; for it has revealed to their astonished gaze her present weakness; it has shown them that wherein they supposed her chief source of wealth and power lay, lies to-day the chief element of danger and disaster to both. With this knowledge before them, they are paying less regard than ever to the wishes of England in the solution and settlement of international affairs. Thus shorn of her moral strength in the political world, and conscious that she is rapidly sinking into a second-class Power, she catches at a straw to save herself from submersion, and raises the cry never before uttered by her,—the cry of "Justice to Ireland." In this cry your interests, your rights, your very lives are to be gambled away at English polling-booths. Your rights in this contest will be as the lamb in the embrace of the tiger. The cry of "Justice to Ireland" is raised to delude the nations into the belief that she intends to make you a unit in support of her declining power, and not with the intent of doing you justice. Spurn, then, from you, as you would a viper, the man that would ask, in the name of Ireland, to sit in an English Parliament. His breath is poison; his words are death. After the experience of the past, it is amazing that there are men, calling themselves Nationalists, so lost to all sense of manhood and national pride, as to be willing—nay, to desire—to misrepresent you, by taking a seat in the House of our malignant enemy—in a House that has been to us a "den of thieves." The Irish nation must check this corruption and put an end forever to the curse that has been corroding the hearts of our people.

To continue this state of things, you are asked, at each returning election, to send a new batch of traitors to the English Parliament. England, in support of her interests, has, through her literature, branded you, in the eyes of the world, as unfit for self-government, as unworthy of her freedom. She has made your name a reproach among the nations. Through her Legislature she has confiscated your property, and made you a nation of paupers. To every quarter of the earth she has forced your children into banishment, making them the servants of men, "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water." Her Parliament has crushed your manufactures, ruined your commerce, and, in fact, destroyed everything but your lives; and, if a remnant of the race is left, it is not for want of legislative efforts to work its total extermination. Why has her legislation been always conceived and framed in this spirit of direct hostility to the national existence of Ireland? Because an independent Ireland would be a death-blow to her own greatness; because her interests and yours are as separate and distinct as your national characters. Be not deluded into the hope of a more tender consideration of your case by her, now that she has assumed the syren voice of compassion and reconciliation. This surprising change in the tone of your enemy—this plaintive cry for justice to Ireland uttered at the bustings, and echoed through the Press—finds its true solution in the armed organization of our people over the world. It is the fear of the coward, and not clamors for justice to Ireland. The "stamping out" yell forbids you to think otherwise. We have exposed to the gaze of mankind the weakness and cruelty of England. Alarmed at the consequences which may follow this exposure, she pretends that the scales have suddenly fallen from her eyes, and that she now clearly sees, for the first time in her history, the cruel and iniquitous mis-government to which Ireland has been subjected for centuries. Mr. GLADSTONE said; "England and Scotland could not be well if Ireland were sick." Language more cold-blooded in its hypocrisy has never been pronounced by a public man. Ireland has been sick to death for seven hundred years, without any detriment to England; nay, the latter has risen to the highest pinnacle of prosperity on the ruins of Irish manufactures, Irish commerce, and Irish industry. Does England, in her cry for justice to Ireland, mean any substantial redress of your grievances? Does she mean the restoration of your Parliament, and thereby the revival of your commerce and manufactures, the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of your country? Does she mean the removal of the obstacles which she has thrown in the pathway of the nation to prevent its growth?—which she has thrown in your pathway to impede your accomplishment of the grand destiny which God has so clearly marked out for you, not only in your characteristics as a people, but in the commercial power which belongs to your geographical position? Does she mean that the works of a beneficent Providence shall be no longer despised?—that, for the future, your magnificent harbors shall be suffered to invite to anchorage the merchantmen of the East and the West, to roll at your feet the products and the wealth of every clime?—that, in turn, you will be permitted to send forth crafts heavily laden with the fruits of your industry and the disentombed wealth of your soil? No; we know that such is not her meaning. We know, from her past promises in similar emergencies, that her cry for justice to Ireland is the cry of the heartless and cowardly hypocrite. Now, then, with the experience of the past before him, can any Irish patriot or statesman consent to snare in the councils of this ancient enemy of his race and nation—consent to sit in a House whose name conjures up the bloody spectres of our martyred dead—in the honest belief that England's hostility is converted into friendship—that from the oppressor she has become the benefactor of our race? No! The Irishman who covets a seat in the British Parliament is the undoubted enemy of Ireland—is a traitor to her cause; and the man who votes for him is hardly less guilty.

The great struggle among the nations, in their march of progress, is for the empire and control of commerce. Which among the nations is so blest by nature as Ireland in a commercial aspect? For she lies in the very highway of the world's commerce, possessing the finest harbors in Europe—harbors easy of access and easy of defence. To a mild climate and a soil whose fertility knows no barrenness, she adds mineral resources which, if developed, would place her in the front rank of the proudest nations. Her people are brave and industrious, and second to none in the field of literature or in military achievement. Alas! her crops ripen not for her, but for the oppressor; her mineral wealth, like her nationality, lies dead and buried; her industry goes to enrich a selfish and unthinking world; her best blood is fruitlessly shed on foreign battle-fields, and her military fame is "worn on the brow of the stranger." These and your other great grievances all spring from the fact that you have been deprived of the control and management of your own affairs. Many have asserted and continue to assert that you are incapable of self-government; that were England to withdraw her control to-morrow, you would be reduced to a condition of helpless anarchy.

Fellow-countrymen, I would earnestly appeal to all Nationalists, from the priest to the peasant, to work for the future in harmony with the manifest designs of Providence—to work in the full consciousness of the truth that God has conferred upon you, in common with all other peoples—the right to govern themselves. The best and the only way you can now assert this greatest of human privileges, is to turn scornfully away from the cringing traitors who whine for the opportunity of displaying their own apostacy and your humiliation in the British Parliament. You know the weakness of your enemy; but you neither know nor properly appreciate your own strength. Remember that you have in your expatriated brothers in America, true and faithful allies, equal to yourselves in numbers, energy and patriotism. It requires but the magic power of organization to unite all these scattered elements, to quicken them into activity, and thus arm you with irresistible force. Organize, then, with the silent, earnest determination of men resolved to achieve their independence. In organization rests your only hope; it is the only possible means of concentrating your strength; it is the only road by which you can march to the goal of liberty. Organization will form your people into a solid and massive phalanx, that, with a giant's strength, will break down every remaining bulwark of British rule in Ireland, and give the land in which God has placed you to your children and your children's children—forever.

JOHN O'NEILL,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

THE GREAT LAKES.

Scientific Observations on the Supply and Outflow of the Northwestern Lakes—The Meter and Method of Using it—Results of the Observations.

From the Detroit Post, Nov. 4.

It is now about two years since the newspapers of the West began to discuss whether the great lakes are fed by subaqueous springs, or have hidden outlets. The parties who favored the theory of subaqueous springs, asserted that more water flowed out the St. Lawrence than could be poured in by all the sources of supply known to exist, while the upholders of the idea of hidden outlets contended that evaporation and the visible outflow could not account for all the water which the lakes received and distributed. Both sides found encouragement for their views in the fact of the periodic rising and falling of the waters in the lakes; in that of the occasional sudden and rapid increase and decrease from the mean level of the water, and in other phenomena which had been observed to exist. However, no one had given the matter a complete investigation, although it was one of some scientific as well as popular interest. Gen. W. F. REYNOLDS, Superintendent of the Lake Survey, determined to give this subject such consideration as, in the West, could only be afforded by the engineers employed on that work, and accordingly, for the past two Summers, observations have been made in the St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of outflow of the lakes. These observations will also aid in fixing the general laws of flowing bodies, a subject in which the owner of every mill or other machinery which is drawn by water-power is directly interested. The observations already made tend to unsettle some of the theories heretofore received.

The river gauging has, from the start, been intrusted to Assistant D. FARRAND HENRY, of this city, who has succeeded well in his task. During the Summer just passed, he had three parties, under Assistants LEWIS FOOTE, A. R. FLINT and Mr. WALLACE, stationed at Fort Niagara, Ogdensburg and St. Clair. The implements used are peculiar to the work, and were invented by Assistant HENRY. The result of his observations, and the method pursued in making them, will be interesting to the public.

To calculate the amount of outflow of any stream, it is necessary to have the area of the body of water, and its mean velocity, at any point. These two quantities multiplied together give the discharge. The first is easily obtained by making frequent soundings across the stream on a known line. The second is more difficult. The only practical methods heretofore in use, for the determination of the velocity are, first, by the time of passage of floats past a known line. Second, by the difference in the height at which water will stand in two tubes, one of which is bent toward the current at the bottom, and the other is straight; and third, by water-mills, as they are termed, which consist of float wheels exposed to the current, the number of revolutions being recorded by a system of decimal years or tell-tale. Of these methods, the first is the only one which has been used in deep water.

During the first season Assistant HENRY adopted the first method, using the double floats used by Gens. A. A. HUMPHREYS and H. L. ABBOTT, of the Corps of Engineers, in their hydraulic survey of the Mississippi River. Being dissatisfied with the results then obtained, he devised a "Telegraphic Current Meter," which he has successfully used, in the several rivers connecting the lakes, during the past season.

DESCRIPTION OF THE METER.

This consists of a propeller, or float wheel, which has on its hub an excentric, and on the axle an iron lever, which has one end kept on the excentric by a light spring, while into the other end a hole is drilled, meeting another hole, drilled at an angle with it, near the centre of the bottom side. Into these holes a platinum wire is forced, so that the lever rests on the point of the wire coming out of the centre hole. Under this point a small platinum plate is fastened to the axle. The other end of the wire is connected by a hinge joint to a long copper wire, which is fastened to the axle, but insulated from it. At the rear end of the axle are two vanes, at right angles to each other, sufficiently large to keep the wheel in the thread of the current. The whole is suspended by a yoke which has two small eyes on its side.

THE METHOD OF USING.

The method of using the meter is as follows: A boat being anchored in the stream at the point where the current is to be tested, a weight with a copper wire attached is let down from the stern. The upper end of this wire is fastened to a spring pole, which takes up most of the motion of the boat. This wire is passed through the eyes on the side of the yoke in the meter, a measured cord is fastened to a swivel ring in the upper, and a weight to one in the lower end of the yoke. The meter may now be lowered to any depth, sliding down the anchored wire, and the upper end of this wire and of that are fastened together with the platinum point, being connected with a battery in the boat, then at every revolution of the wheel the circuit will be opened and closed by the excentric, raising the ivory lever, and thus breaking the connection between the platinum point and plate. If now a MORSE's paper register be placed in the circuit, at every revolution of the wheel a dot will be made on the moving paper, and thus the number of revolutions in any given time can be ascertained. For some determinations the Morse register was used, but on account of the amount of paper required, and the labor of counting the dots, the "counter" was generally preferred. This consists of a sounder register, in front of which a frame is fastened, carrying two gear-wheels of one hundred teeth each, the rear wheel having on its axle a ten-leaved pinion, with which the forward one engaged. On an extension of the armature lever is an ordinary escapement reaching a little past the centre of the rear wheel, and wide enough to allow it to move freely when the armature is at the middle of its movement. The pallets engage the teeth of the wheel in such a manner that the wheel is drawn forward one tooth each time the armature is drawn down and released, and therefore at each revolution of the wheel. Thus the meter can be raised and lowered on the anchored wire, can be allowed to run for any length of time at one place, and the counter can be stopped or started at any moment by a simple switch.

RESULTS OF THE OBSERVATIONS.

The observations in the rivers were taken on a known line, 100 feet apart, and at each five feet of depth. One of the first things noticed was the irregularity of the beat of the counter, showing that the current pulsated. This has since been found to be the case in canals, mill-races, streams, wherever it has been possible to place the meter, and it seems to be a general law of water in motion. This instability of the current had been previously noticed by Mr. JAMES B. FRANCIS, civil engineer of the Lowell Hydraulic Works, in the irregular motion of floats.

The pulsations are not regular, the common maximums being from one half to one and a half minutes apart, with every five or ten minutes a greater increase or decrease. They are least in the maximum current, and increase toward the bottom and sides of the stream.

The observations give the number of revolutions of the meter, but not the actual velocity of the current. To obtain this the coefficient of each meter, or the number by which the revolutions must be multiplied to obtain the true velocity must be found. This can be ascertained by letting the meters run in a current of a known velocity, or by drawing them through still water. The first method being impracticable, the second was used.

Two of the meters were fastened below a small boat, which was drawn at different velocities over a known distance in a quiet pond. It was found that the number of revolutions increased with the increase of the velocity.

One of the meters was made by taking the hemispherical cups of a Robinson anemometer, made by JAMES GREEN, and running them in a frame upon steel points. There was so little friction that the meter would turn in a current of a little over two-tenths of a foot a second, or one-seventh of a mile an hour. D'AUBUISON gives the ratio of the resistance of a plane surface to that of a hemisphere drawn through still water to be as 100 to 35, and from this the co-efficient of three used in ROBINSON's anemometer is taken. But these experiments show that when the velocity is half a foot a second the ratio is 100 to 29, nearly, and at four and a half feet per second as 100 to a little more than 41, the mean being about the same as that given above. These quantities do not, however, increase in a direct ratio, but nearly in the curve of a parabola, so that in velocity exceeding three miles per hour, the co-efficient should be from two and a half to two. This is an important fact for those meteorologists who are using this instrument for the determination of the velocity of the wind. This co-efficient being thus found for each velocity, it is only necessary to multiply the number of revolutions by it to obtain the true velocity of the current.

Assistant HENRY is at present engaged in running all the meters used together in the river here, to obtain the co-efficient of each machine by comparison with those whose co-efficient has already been obtained in the manner above stated.

The maximum velocity of the current was found to be at or a little below the surface, and the velocity at the bottom is probably not over two-thirds the maximum.

The following approximate velocities and discharges of the different rivers is taken from the computations of the work last year. The quantities for the Detroit River are computed:

RIVER.	Maximum velocity. Ft. per second	Maximum velocity. Miles p'r h'r	Mean velocity. Ft. per second	Mean velocity. Miles p'r h'r	Discharge cubic feet per second.
Ste. Marie's	1.921	1.30	0.957	0.66	90,783
St. Clair	4.541	3.09	3.514	2.39	233,726
Detroit	3.980	2.71	3.140	2.14	235,000
Niagara	3.270	2.23	2.258	1.54	242,484
St. Lawrence	1.462	1.00	0.954	0.65	319,943

AMERICAN WASHBOARDS IN GERMANY.—A California German, revisiting the place of his nativity, presented to his sister, among other American inventions, a wooden grooved washboard. After attentive examination she declined using it, for "there is nothing like knuckles." Her brother, after himself showing how it could wash, persuaded her to try it. At first it was all a Yankee notion, but by degrees she found it relieved the hands and did more work, and finally the institution was adopted and its virtues were freely told to the neighbors. Thinking to do a kindness, the brother proposed to a mechanic to make a lot of washboards, and he narrated his experience as sure to open a market for an extended sale. "That may be all very well for Americans," said the man, "who keep breaking themselves up by making things before people want them. But no prudent man would risk his capital in paying for wood and tin and wages, and trust to buyers coming along to take them off his hands. If people want such things, let them come and bespeak them; I am no speculator to put my twenty thalers that way on *rouge et noir*."—*San Francisco Alta.*

AUCTION SALES.

WM. J. MOUNT, Auctioneer.
BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT.
MONDAY, Nov. 9.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
LARGE SALE OF A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

By order of John G. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Brinckerhoff & Hoyt.

Consisting of linen handkerchiefs, printed border, foulard and fancy handkerchiefs, silk cravats, woolen and broche shawls, skirts, quilts, drapery muslins, linen goods, white linens, white goods in great variety, vail barege, dress goods of various descriptions, merinoes, mohair, lustres, alpacas, robes, marcelines, dress and black silks, corsets, woolen goods of all kinds, and piece goods generally contained in a jobber's stock.

Also,
hosiery goods of all kinds; gloves, shirts, drawers, merino vests, furnishing goods in a large and great variety; shirt-fronts, collars, &c.

Also,
buttons of all kinds; gimps, trimmings, hair-nets, ruffings, trillings, &c.

Also,
ribbons of all kinds; galloons, bindings, velvet ribbons.

Also,
laces, lace goods, edgings, insertings, valenciennes, &c.

Also,
store and office implements.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

30,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
30,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HORSES; CLARENCE, VICTORIA.
ELEGANT GOLD-MOUNTED HARNESSES.
DRESS, QUARTER AND STABLE BLANKETS.
VERY ELEGANT FUR ROBES.
SUITS OF WINTER AND SUMMER LIVERY.
THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY GOING ABROAD.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW,
AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE
PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 428 WEST 36TH-ST.,

all of the above elegant establishment, viz: An elegant span of black coach horses, 16 hands, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle and very stylish, cost $2,500, and can trot together in 3½ minutes; a beautiful and stylish span of grays, 6 years old, 16 hands; an elegant chestnut coupe horse, 16 hands, 7 years old and perfect; a beautiful black saddle pony for children, 12 hands high, is perfectly kind and gentle for children to use; an elegant Fall Clarence and an elegant Victoria, both built to order by Wood Bros.; a fine light road wagon, by Dusenbury & Van Duser; two sets of gold-mounted coach harness; also, several of the finest sleigh-robes to be found in the City; also, two suits of Summer and Winter livery, for capes, &c., &c. They can be examined until day of sale as above. Sale peremptory.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Fine Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.
FINE ARTS.
The large and elegant collection of high-class modern oil-paintings, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., is now open for
FREE EXHIBITION,
at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold at auction by MINER & BARKER, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, Nos. 56 and 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Furniture at 25 per cent. less than auction prices and warranted first-class. Magnificent Parlor Suits covered with any color French satin brocatel reps or hair-cloth, $85, $100, $125, $150 and $200; also over $100,000 worth of all kinds of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture cheap for cash. All goods warranted and delivered free.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will sell at public auction, at Bogert's Auction Room, corner William and Frankfort sts., on the 18th of November, 1868, at 10 A. M., two glass show-cases, one lot of boots (about one hundred pairs), one lot of shoes (about one hundred pairs), thirty-six dies, one lot of sundries.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868.
WM. D. JONES, Assignee.

MEDICAL.

DR. EDWARDS, PHYSICIAN FOR chronic diseases, aided by electricity and magnetism, cures obstinate cases of scrofula, paralysis, nervous diseases, female complaints, &c. No. 842 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—DR. LARMONT HAS REMOVED to No. 896 Broadway; hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. The American News Company will sell his works—Medical Adviser, &c. 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.,

Continue to offer the most decided bargains in every description of

DRY GOODS

adapted to the present season, among which will be found a splendid assortment of

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS
AND FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,

and every description of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Also, a splendid line of
LYONS SILK VELVETS
for Cloaks, unsurpassed in quality, color and finish, and at prices consistent with the recent depression, and warranted less than any other house.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW STRIPED PARIS SKIRTINGS
in every desirable combination of colors.
NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SERGES FOR SUITS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.
NEW PARIS MOIRE-ANTIQUES,
in all the new colors, at $3 per yard, worth $5.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Robes de nuit, Chemises, Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Corset-covers and undergarments of every description.

Children's Dresses, Skirts, Undergarments, Sacques, Hats and Caps.

Boys' Suits, Coats, Blouses, &c. Infants' Wardrobes. Bridal Trousseaux.

A large lot of Children's Cloaks and Sacques at half price.

SWISS PARTY DRESSES,
Beautifully trimmed, on hand or to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
a lot of
WINTER BASQUES AND SACQUES,
REDUCED FROM $30 AND $40 TO $15.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Rich Paris Silks, Black, Plain and Fancy, including all the new shades for evening wear; Velvets in all colors and widths; Satins, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,

French and English Dress Goods, including Empress and Biarritz Cloths, Poplins, Epinglines, Imperial Cords, French Merino, Alpacas, Mohairs, &c.,

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

SAMUEL B. JONES,
(LATE JOHNSON & CO.,)
FULTON-ST., CORNER OF CLARK,
BROOKLYN.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
LADIES' TRIMMINGS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THIS WEEK.
BLACK FRINGE, 60c., FORMERLY 75c.
BLACK FRINGE, 75c., FORMERLY $1.
FRENCH FRINGE $1, FORMERLY $1 50.
RICH FRINGE $1 25, FORMERLY $1 75.
And finest goods at the same ratio of
REDUCTION.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF ABOVE GOODS
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY,
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
they have already obtained the DESIGNS INTENDED FOR NEXT SPRING,
AND IN NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE
they far surpass anything yet produced.

Contracts taken for HOUSE PAINTING, FRESCOING and DECORATING in all its branches, and all work executed in the most artistic manner.

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Opposite Bond-st.

A GREAT BIG

BLACK CAT

-alogue full of failures can be traced to the ruinous system of high prices and big profits.

F. B. DON'T SAIL IN THAT BOAT.
FOR SALE AT RETAIL:
20,000 YDS. SPLENDID MUSLINS, 10c. a yard.
20,000 YDS. FINE AND HEAVY, 10c. a yard.
20,000 YDS. BEST LYMAN MUSLIN, 10c.
40,000 YDS. EXTRA FINE MUSLIN, 12½c.
10 bales yard-wide EXTRA FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.
15 BALES WIDE HEAVY MUSLIN, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE ATLANTIC MUSLINS, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE PACIFIC MUSLINS, 12½c.
ALSO, BEST RATHBURN MUSLIN, 12½c.
4 cases nearly as fine as Wamsuttas, 12½c. a yard.
BEST GREAT FALL MUSLIN, 12½c. a yard.
N. B.—We will not sell these goods to merchants.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, BIG
LOTS BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS, MERINOES, FLANNELS, &c.,
at nearly any price you wish.
HEAVY AUCTION FLANNELS, 20c. and 25c.
BEST DELAINES, ONLY 20c.
BEST ATLANTIC PRINTS DOWN TO 6c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 789 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
INFANTS' CLOAKS AND SUITS, BLOUSES AND SACQUES, CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, &c.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, DRESSES, WAISTS, BIBS, CAPS AND BONNETS, &c.
FRENCH LINGERIE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. FULL LINE OF EMBROIDERED BANDS AND YOKES FOR CHEMISES.
HANDKERCHIEFS AND LADIES' SETS, &c.
HANDSOME INITIALS AND MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED TO ORDER.
STAMPING AND STAMPED GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer during
THIS WEEK
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS,
CONTAINED IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT
PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF THE NEW
ADDITION TO THEIR STORE,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

KENTUCKY JEANS.

Mildewed and Spotted Jeans and Cotton and Woolen Goods restored to original colors by
JAMES MARTIN & CO., 113 Chestnut-st., Phila.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Will sell her entire stock of Winter cloaks in velvet, silk and cloth, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business, at No. 1,168 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES
AND
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING STORE,
NO. 1,270 BROADWAY.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING IN ALL its branches at Mme. MARSHALL'S, No. 128 6th-av., near 10th-st. Work done at short notice and moderate charges. A few learners wanted.

FURNITURE.

NEW

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

FURNITURE.—W. S. HUMPHRY'S FURNITURE and commission warerooms, No. 13 Astor-place, a few doors from Broadway. At reduced prices new and second-hand furniture, (our best makers,) carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, pianos, mattresses, &c. Cash advances on consignments, or goods purchased at a fair valuation.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
of the
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal and 7 per cent. interest, payable in gold, at the National Park Bank, New-York. Coupons paid January and July. We offer a limited amount of same at par, and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

N. B. This road is now completed to Sacramento City.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 9th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.

By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company held this day, O. D. MILDEBERGER was unanimously elected Secretary of this Company.

Oct. 27, 1868. DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ACADIA COAL COMPANY will take place at the office of W. B. Scott & Co., No. 44 Pine-st., New-York City, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing and the transacting of other business.

Your presence is earnestly requested.

MAHLON VAIL, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was ordered that the stock transfer books be closed on the 7th inst., until December 1. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificates Nos. 1,515 and 1,516, each for 50 shares of the common stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in name of GILBERT MULLIGAN, Attorney, dated 2d July, 1864, have been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to the Company for new certificates in the place thereof.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,430,231 34.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LEADING CLOTH-HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED STATEN ISLAND DYEING AND CLEANING business, with factory, machinery, vats, &c.; also, a valuable lease, having six years to run. Apply to
J. H. BARKER & CO., No. 191 Grand-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL of $2,500 or $3,000, in a first-class hotel and liquor store, with billiard-room, in one of the best locations in the City, or will sell the whole interest. Apply to JOSEPH ROSS, No. 65 Mott-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PHILIP NUSSBAUM and MAX DOCTOR is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

PHILIP NUSSBAUM.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868. MAX DOCTOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—80 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished floor, with conveniences for light housekeeping, below 14th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars as to price, &c., S. E., Box No. 2,207 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A ROOM ON THE FIRST OR second floor, with a hall bedroom, by two English gentlemen, with full board for one, and breakfast for the other; an English family preferred. Terms not to exceed $25 per week for both, including fire in the evening. Address P. H. J., Box No. 131 Times Office.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in the neighborhood of the Union League Club, willing to take a young married couple to board, please address, with full particulars, F. S. M., Box No. 254 Post Office; no other boarders preferred; first-class reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th-st., a little west of Broadway, will rent a large, well-furnished room, replete with all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms disposed of; references exchanged. Address, with name, M. L., Box No. 143 Times Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ELEGANT FRONT parlor, with fire, gas and board, for two only, $20 a week, (if taken to-day;) one at $15; and a fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND A PLEASANT suite of rooms to let to a family with a small and strictly private family; location and street central and genteel, above 26th-st.; highest references. Address DOMICIL, Box No. 214 Times Office, for three days.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ONE OR TWO adults may secure an elegant suite of front rooms, and an unexceptionable home in a private family residing a few doors from Madison-square, by applying immediately at No. 54 East 25th-st.

NO. 733 BROADWAY—TO LET FURNISHED a whole floor, comprising two parlors and three bedrooms; can be let separate; a rare occasion, comfortable and cheap; convenient for a family, or gentlemen only. Inquire of Mrs. GENTIL, No. 733 Broadway.

NO. 130 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A handsomely furnished back room, with southern exposure, on the second floor, with or without board.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Nicely furnished single rooms, separate or connected, with fire, gas and first-class board, to let to single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let for the Winter, with full board, (reasonably,) to a permanent party; reference exchanged. Apply to No. 22 Bond-st.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL FAMILY will let, with superior board, the entire second and rooms of the third floor, handsomely furnished; references required.

MRS. SUMNER OFFERS SUPERIOR accommodations to a family or single gentlemen, with private table if desired. Apply for particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 5 EAST 12TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 5th-av.—A very pleasant suite, and one double and single room, in a private family, with few boarders; table first-class; references exchanged.

A QUIET FAMILY OF FIVE WILL let, with board, three rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished; home-made fare. No. 205 West 11th-st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD floor, with hall bedroom adjoining, will be rented separately or together, with full board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

PARLOR AND BEDROOMS ADJOINING, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—FOUR GENTLEmen can be accommodated with fine rooms, and board at the late residence of Mr. John N. Genin.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms with or without board; reference required.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY, Nov. 17
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Nov. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 28

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MANHATTAN..........2,866 tons..........Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA..........2,965 tons..........Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO..........3,015 tons..........Dec. 9, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA..........3,392 tons..........Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $31, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.

The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 26.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 21

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, and MARMION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 23 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—Steamer ALASKA sails on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M. SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH WANTED.—THE PERSON WHO took the advertiser's watch and gold chain is welcome to the latter, if he will return the watch to S. HAMMOND, No. 41 William-st. It is valued as a keepsake, and has the owner's name on the face and on the works.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.

One hundred sleighs just received; bells, harness, &c. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap, at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES, ONE carriage, and one set of double harness; owner declining business on account of sickness. Inquire of J. H. WILLIAMS, at Costello's, southwest corner of 3d-av. and 41st-st.

HORSE BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANKETS and lap robes, all styles; halters, rosettes, fine whips, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A HORSE, CART, AND work for sale; will be sold cheap. Call at No. 18 Beekman-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR WANT OF USE, A very large 17-hand roan horse, 6 years old; good condition, sound and kind; price $85. No. 422 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE TRUCK AND harness, cheap. Inquire at No. 29 Cannon-st., or at No. 90 Broad-st., until sold. Ask for MIKE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW PLATFORM wagon, double. Inquire at No. 205 East 23d-st., corner of 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, horse and harness, all in good order. Apply to A. LANE, No. 302 3d-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A first-class country residence, with six acres of land. Possession at any time. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at the gun store, No. 61 Chambers-st., of E. Pollock.

A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, 15 acres land, well fruited and shaded, beautifully located, high ground, near depot Northern New-Jersey Railroad, for sale cheap.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FLUSHING to rent cheap to May 1; ten rooms, gas, capital range, six minutes' walk from depot; excellent location. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., AUCTION SALE.—By A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., of desirable houses and lots, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. Particulars in auction column.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST-SIDE PROPERTY—71ST-ST., 350 feet distant from the Central Park, will be sold by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Nov. 10, at No. 111 Broadway, an elegant, full size, independent, brown-stone house, finished throughout in modern style, hot and cold water, enamelled basins, extra silver-plated faucets, heavy lead safety traps to all basins, bath tubs and and closets; first flight of stairs in hard wood, extra trimmings to doors, casings, &c.; Italian marble mantels and washstands; the ceilings of all the floors are of extra height; on the basement floor there is a carriage hall over 7 feet wide and 45 feet deep, finished handsomely, and is suitable for a dining hall; the kitchen is provided with a superior range, wash-tubs, closets, drawers, &c.; the parlors and hall are full 25 feet wide—on this floor there is a study or library room; the second floor contains 4 rooms, 4 extra large closets, drawers, wardrobe, &c.; third floor contains 5 rooms wardrobe and 2 closets; the lot is 25x100, with stable on rear; terms 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. on delivery of the deeds; 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, or the whole may be paid at once; all taxes and assessments paid to date. This property occupies the best position on the island, overlooks the Park, and is but a few steps from the mineral springs, Ramble, Mall, Terrace, Lake, Skating Pond, &c., &c.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, OR RENT, furnished or unfurnished, first-class five-story basement house, 25x65x100, West 23d-st.; others $10,000 to $60,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST HOUSE EAST OF MADison-av. in 44th-st.; is new, and a gem in every way; will be sold at market price. Apply to owner on the premises. A. W. RIKER.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., some of that elegant block of four-story, high-stoop, brown stone front, Mansard-roof houses, 23x48; lot 90 and 110 feet; unexceptionable location; 15 or 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; built by day's work in the most substantial manner; all modern improvements; replete black walnut front doors, stair, staircasing; walnut sash; French plate glass; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession; price $25,000, one-half cash. Inquire on the premises of THOS. FAGAN, owner.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—$3,500 CASH, AND balance on terms about equal to paying rent, will buy a new brown-stone house, with all improvements, in vicinity of Dr. Duryea's new church, Brooklyn, and two lines of cars. Apply to E. B. STURGES, Downing-st., near Fulton-av., or E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague-sts.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR $11,000—cash $3,000; superior neighborhood; fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton, Wall or South ferries.

A. S. ROWLEY, No. 246 Fulton-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE DWELLING-HOUSE, corner Lexington-av. and 33d-st.; 12 rooms, house in good order, water, gas, &c.; possession at once; rent, partially furnished, $125 per month. Inquire on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Location convenient; house, furniture and grounds modern and first-class; to a small private family only; rent very low.

DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—AT MODERATE TERMS, FOR THE Winter, on account of the family being abroad, a newly-furnished house, ten rooms, on Staten Island, between New-Brighton and Quarantine Landing. Apply to V. PRECHT, No. 40 Broadway.

TO LET ON UNION-SQUARE—A VERY desirable and prominent room, well lighted and adapted to business purposes. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN widow, as housekeeper in the family of a widower or married couple; a good home preferred to wages; best of City references. Call at No. 182 Stanton-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, ladies or gentlemen, or families washing; first class shirt polisher and fluting done; gentlemen preferred. Call at the bakery No. 404 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a few gentlemen's washing, at moderate terms; reference if required. Inquire at No. 312 East 32d-st., second floor, in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few sewing girls to lodge. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVing the City, a position for his groom, an Englishman, good driver, honest and industrious. Call from 9 to 10 A. M. at No. 6 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Apply at private stable No. 11 East 18th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG MAN in a book and stationery store, or would buy an interest, or join a good and experienced party in establishing an up-town book store. Address BOOKS, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN to canvass in City or country for a rapidly-selling work. Apply at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 1, or address Box No. 4,434 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

Fourth week of the screaming and irresistible novelty of the season, Offenbach's renowned spectacular Opera Bouffe,

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1.
WITH A SPLENDOR OF MISE EN SCENE AND CAST NEVER EQUALED ON ANY STAGE,

with Rose Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Guerette, Pagnan, M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arm. Orchestra seats, $2 50; Dress Circle, reserved, $1; Private Boxes, four seats, first and second row, $16; third row, $8; Proscenium, five seats, $15; general admission, $1; Family Circle, 30 cents. For the Matinee, seats in Private Boxes, $2; Proscenium, $2 50.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1868.
Mr. J. R. HANER, PIANIST,
Respectfully begs to announce that his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
since his return from Europe, will take place on the above evening, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. F. EBEN, Flute Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
ANNUAL GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, NOV. 14,
AT
STEINWAY HALL.
SOLOISTS:
Mr. W. KOPTA, Violin;
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano;
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 65 PERFORMERS.
Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN

Tickets at $1; reserved seats, $1 extra—to be had at
J. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S, No. 820 Broadway;
G. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway;
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway;
E. KROLLPFEIFFER'S, No. 42 Pine-st.;
From the members generally, and at the door.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE COMMITTEE.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE,
Formerly "Jerome's," corner Madison-av. and East 26th-st.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON respectfully begs to announce that he has completed arrangements with Mr. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, (late Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic,) for three SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS, to take place at the above elegant establishment on the following evenings:

TUESDAY, Nov. 10—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MONDAY, Nov. 16—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Tickets for the Course, including reserved seats, $3. Single tickets, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Doors open at 7; to begin at 8 o'clock.

For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB
WILL BE HELD AT
THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 11.

The games will consist of Running, Walking, Jumping, Leaping, Putting the Shot, Throwing the Hammer, Pole Leaping, Hurdle Racing, &c.

During the evening there will be a race on Pickering's French Velocipede.

DODWORTH'S FULL MILITARY BAND, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth, Esq., will perform selections from the popular operas: "La Belle Helene," "Grande Duchesse," "Barbe Bleue," "Genevieve de Brabant," Overture from "William Tell," Ambrose Thomas' new opera of "Hamlet," "Beautiful Blue Danube," and other Waltzes, Galops and popular melodies of the day.

Doors open at 6½. Games to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For sale at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 1 1/2 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Bradley Bros., No. 951 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the Rink.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,
No. 845 BROADWAY,
ESMERALDA,
the great masterpiece of
J. VAN LEWINS, OF ANTWERP.

NOON-DAY LECTURES EVERY DAY on Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy at the new Class-room over the Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway. Commence at 12 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, or six tickets for $1.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 18th day of November, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the Furniture for Colored Grammar School, No. 3, on West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 136 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
JAMES M. POST,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA.
Dated Nov. 4, 1868. Committee on Colored Schools.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM R. DURYEE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK LEWIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 7, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK THIS SEASON.
OF
LA BELLE HELENE.
Mlle. TOSTEE..........as..........HELENE,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.

Notwithstanding the enthusiastic reception and repeated successes of La Belle Helene, the arrangements of the season will render its withdrawal necessary after the present week.

ONLY SEVEN MORE REPRESENTATIONS can therefore be given; and on
MONDAY, NOV. 16,
the favorite opera,
BARBE BLEUE
will be reproduced, with Mlle. Irma, Mons. Aujac, and all the principal eminent artists of the original cast.

POSITIVELY LAST BELLE HELENE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 14, at 1 o'clock,
on which occasion the prices of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes,) and can be secured at the usual prices,
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
First appearance since his return from Europe of
JAMES ROBINSON,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,
in his
GREAT SOMERSAULT ACT,
the execution of which gave him
HIS GREAT NAME,
and drew
MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE
to his place of conquest in this City.
HE WILL RESUME THIS ACT,
and introduce the boy
CLARENCE IN ASSOCIATION,
AT THE GREAT EUROPEAN,
which is not only
THE BEST CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK,
BUT IN THE WORLD.
First appearance of
Miss JENNIE WATSON.
First appearance of the celebrated
DENZER BROTHERS,
together with the
BELL
and
SHERWOOD
FAMILIES,
SAM LONG
and
FRANK WHITTAKER,
The Great Clowns.
A Daily Matinee and Evening Performance,
at 2 and 7½ P. M.

Admission 50 cents; Children, ten years, 25 cents; Reserved Chairs 75 cents; Children under ten years to Reserved Chairs 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
D. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOVELTY! NOVELTY! NOVELTY!
CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
First week of
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
the world-renowned Australian horseman, who will appear in his startling
BAREBACK STEEPLE-CHASE ACT.
NOVEL AND DIVERSIFIED
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS,
together with the entire strength of the
MOST TALENTED CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized on this continent.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY,
FREE EXHIBITION
of a large and elegant collection of
MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

DR. D. U. MARTIN, ASSISTED BY A LARGE class of ladies and gentlemen, will give a RECEPTION, illustrating the NEW or MUSICAL GYMNASTICS, in the Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9. Commences at 8 o'clock. Cards admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society. $5,500 in premiums. Open to horses from every section. For particulars see bills, or address CHARLES E. PLUMB, Secretary, JONATHAN CAMP, President. Entries can be made up to Friday noon.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 54 Union-place, next to Clarendon Hotel. All pupils instructed separately, by the most competent professors. Terms moderate.

HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL

Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.

The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.

The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 23d-st.

TWO OR THREE YOUNG CHILDREN, either boys or girls, or one or two young ladies, can be boarded in the family of a private school at East Orange, N. J., one half hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Every care given that could be received in their own homes, and every opportunity for an accomplished education. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 280 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPEcial preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.

S. T. FROST, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

FOR PRIVATE TUITION IN GREEK, Latin, or Mathematics. Address TUTOR OF CLASSICS, Columbia College.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A NEW-ENGLAND COLLEGE GRADUATE, who has learned the French and German languages, in two and a half years' residence in Europe, would give private instruction in mathematics, English branches, or the languages, ancient or modern. Address G. S. M., No. 29 Bond-st.

TEACHER.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, residing in Brooklyn, experienced in teaching, wishes to make an engagement as teacher of the English branches in New-York or Brooklyn; he will teach in schools or private families. Address A. W. S., Brooklyn Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE as a teacher of the English branches and mathematics, desires a position in a school either in New-York or Brooklyn; the best reference given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 Times Office.

AN EDUCATED GENTLEMAN FROM Paris wishes to give lessons in French reading or conversation. Address MONSIEUR O., Box No. 164 Times Office.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—LESSONS AT THE pupil's residence, by a well-recommended teacher. Address G. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. Unsehen, No. 45 West 24th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
MEMORABLE AND MATCHLESS SUCCESS.
267th to 275th performances of G. L. Fox's Grand Pantomime,

"The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit.
"The" Hit. | | "The" Hit.

The Inimitable American Comedian and Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as
HUMPTY DUMPTY and CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." | 275 275 275 275 275 | "There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."

Mlle. SANGALI and ITALIAN BALLET.

The rush is unexampled. Throngs are turned away. Secure seats in advance; it costs nothing extra.

MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:

NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLEIGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
NO. 728 BROADWAY.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT ACCEPTED SUCCESS.
UNDER
THE
GASLIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

The revival of this thrilling and original drama has been attended with the greatest success.

Seats may be secured a week in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

AFTER DARK; OR, SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON.

An immense hit; houses crowded to the dome; shouts of admiration.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
MOST TRIUMPHANT AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Engagement of the great Comedian,
MR. R. M. CARROLL.
GREAT HIT OF THE CALIFORNIA COMEDIANS,
LESLIE AND RAYNOR.
Unbounded applause welcomes the appearance of
THE ONLY LEON'S NEW BEND,
THE ONLY LEON'S SOMNAMBULA,
THE ONLY LEON'S EURYDICE.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. GRANDEST COSTUMES.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. GORGEOUS SCENERY.
A dazzling and marvelous
FAIRY TRANSFORMATION SCENE!
NOTICE—2 PERFORMANCES on THANKSGIVING.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST.

14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.

Brilliant success of the new Burlesque Opera, LA

SOMNAMBULA.	Eugene.	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Unsworth,	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Dempster,	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Eph. Horn,	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Nelse Seymour,	SOMNAMBULA.
SOMNAMBULA.	Warren White,	SOMNAMBULA.

Hogan, Hughes, Grier, Rockefeller, Henry, Crosby, Malone.

DAN BRYANT. CAPT. JINKS. DAN BRYANT.
Lancashire Lass. Tin-pan-on-i-on. Carte de Visite.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14, by special request, and for the accommodation of ladies and children, First Bryant Minstrel Matinee, SOMNAMBULA, SOMNAMBULA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, NOV. 8.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON AT 3½—EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THE WINTER CONCERTS

Will commence immediately after the completion of the extensive alterations now in progress for the Winter season.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Free exhibition of
HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
to be sold at auction.

LECTURES.

COURSE OF LECTURES AT
LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., near 42d-st.,
IN AID OF
EMANUEL CHAPEL, 63TH-ST.,
(Mission of the Anthon Memorial Church.)
First Lecture on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, by
PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
SUBJECT:
THE CREATION,
according to Chemistry, Geology and Astronomy, as compared with the
MOSAIC RECORD.

Illustrated with Physical and Chemical Experiments, Charts, &c.; Properties of Gases; Plateau's celebrated Experiment; Chemical and Geological Account of our Earth from Inorganic to Organic Life. Tickets for the Course, consisting of Four Lectures, $3 each. Single tickets, $1. For sale at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st.; Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av.; Rushton's drug-store, Hoffman House; Randolph's bookstore, No. 770 Broadway.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES
AT STEINWAY HALL.
"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA,"
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1868.
"MRS. GRUNDY"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
"PLANCHETTE"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.

Reserved seats can be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; R. C. Root & Anthony's, No. 62 Liberty-st.; J. L. Peters', No. 198 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas's, No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

A CHARITY LECTURE
Will be delivered by
Rev. W. H. ANDERDON, D. D.,
In the Church of St. Paul the Apostle,
Corner of 9th-av. and 59th-st.,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1868, at 7½ o'clock.
SUBJECT:
"Primitive Christianity; or, the Roman Catacombs."
Tickets, 50 cents.

Proceeds for the poor of the Parish in care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

JOHN B. GOUGH
WILL DELIVER HIS
POPULAR LECTURE, "HABIT,"
at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1868.

Doors open at 7; Lecture commences 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. To be had at J. R. Terry's, No. 409 Broadway and No. 19 Union-square; W. C. Palmer, Bible House; Cross Bros., No. 138 Nassau-st. and No. 15 3d-av., and at the door.

POPULAR LECTURES—DR. LEMERCIER will commence his Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by "Elastic Models," on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute. Tickets for the course of six lectures, $4; Single tickets, $1.

MUSICAL.

BOHEMIAN GIRL—FOR PIANO-FORTE, 50 cents—Now ready, BOOSEY'S cheap musical publications—complete Operas, Oratorios and large collections of vocal and piano-forte music in books, 50 cents each. The cheapest and most extensive catalogue of modern music in the world. Catalogues free; also BOOSEY'S catalogue of their newest publications, in full sheet or music form. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open for the season, at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, afternoon and evening. Ladies and children at 4 P. M. and gentlemen at 8 P. M.

New classes are formed every week for beginners.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.......... 2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

C. H. RIVERS'

New and elegant Dancing Academy, No. 130 State-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German, and Fashionable Quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.

ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASS FOR advanced young pupils, who wish to continue their practice in the "German," &c., &c., will commence on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., near 54th-st.

Parties of sufficient number can make arrangements for an omnibus to call.

PROF. VON ETTES' DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 661 6th-av., and Plimpton's building, corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts.—Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Day classes for children. Send for circulars at the Professor's residence, No. 557 6th-av.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter—six in six lessons.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–116 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. N. B. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Its Winter Aspect—Improvements Completed or in Progress—Improvements Contemplated—Winter Sports.

The last concert of the season at the Central Park took place a week ago, and henceforth, until returning Spring "calls forth the greens and wakes the sleeping flowers," the visitors to the Park will be but few in number.

Already the falling leaves and sered grass, the keen winds and the absence of the usual vocal concerts with which we were accustomed to be delighted by the feathered pensioners of the Park, warn us of the approach of Winter. Yet at no season of the year is a walk or a drive in the Park more pleasant than now. The atmosphere, if cool is bracing, and although the foliage has not the verdure or luxuriance of Summer, it has greater variety of tints, brighter, some of them, than "brightest silks of Samarcand." The visitors to the Park at this season of the year are quite of a different class to those who frequent it in the Summer. They are usually country people or hard-working mechanics. The fashionables prefer a promenade down Broadway to one down the Mall. No more does "Laura come forth upon the lawn, stealing fresh roses from the dawn." She prefers a comfortable snooze, and has lost all faith in the virtues of early rising.

Although we have no record of the number of visitors to the Park during the past season, it may safely be asserted that it exceeded that of any previous year. The weather during the season has, too, been peculiarly pleasant, and not one of the open-air concerts has had to be postponed.

IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED OR IN PROGRESS.

In addition to the improvements which are constantly going on in the Park, such as opening new roads and foot-paths, planting trees, shrubs and flowers, several others have been completed or nearly so during the past season. The principal among these are the large rustic structure on the east side of the Park, the dairy near by, the building lately erected on the north side of the boys' play ground, and the pavilion for the sale of mineral waters.

To speak of the last first, this structure is placed on the north side of the Green in a very prominent position. Its architecture is of the composite style, but in good taste, and in harmony with the surrounding landscape. It contains but one room, with a cellar or basement for the keeping of ice, &c. The interior has, within the last few weeks, been ornamented by the introduction of rock work, crystals and creeping plants, and the exterior by a coat of paint of divers colors. The ground surrounding the house will be laid out in flower-beds, and next Spring will doubtless present a very charming appearance. The building was erected at the expense of the persons who supply the mineral waters dispensed therein to thirsty visitors at a moderate price and is said to have cost $30,000. If this amount was actually spent on it, it shows that building is a very costly thing at the present day.

The rustic structure, or the Child's Shelter, as it is to be called, on the east side of the Park, is quite extensive. It is formed entirely of the stems and branches of trees in the rough, and is covered with creeping plants. Inside it is paved with tiles and supplied with tables and benches. It forms a cool and pleasant retreat during the heats of Summer. Near this is a small house, intended for a dairy. It is not yet completed.

To the north of the Boys' Play-ground, a building of brick and stone, 52 feet by 25, with an extension 18 feet by 17, has been erected during the Summer. It is still incomplete. The architecture is of the domestic Gothic style, and when finished, the building will prove a decided ornament to the Park. It will contain a main room, dressing-room, distributing-room, clothes-room, store-room, lock-up closets, lavatories and other accommodations.

In connection with the Girls' Play-ground, near Seventy-second-street and Fifth-avenue, a small house, 12x20 feet has been erected, and another of the same size near the Lake, for the use of the boatmen.

The old Arsenal, too, has been renovated, altered and repaired. Its battlemented roof has been removed, and a more appropriate one substituted.

A great change has been effected around the old Mount Saint Vincent Buildings. The grounds have been laid out as a flower garden, a green-house has been added on the southerly side, and about two and a half acres of ground have been appropriated as a nursery and vegetable garden. The last is intended to contain specimens of most of the esculents that will thrive in this climate, properly arranged, with their names conspicuously placed near them. The ripened vegetables will be used as food for the various animals collected in the Arsenal.

The embellishment of the interior of the Terrace is progressing. The encaustic tiles, for the floor and ceiling, are being laid. The iron work is also being finished. A number of additional carvings, many of them of great beauty, on the sides of the passage-way of the Terrace, have been completed. The grand fountain on the Esplanade remains much as it appeared years ago. A contract for the casting of the ornamental figures with which it is to be adorned, has, however, been entered into, and probably next Summer will witness their erection.

IMPROVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED.

Among the improvements and attractions yet in embryo are the Zoölogical Gardens on that portion of the Park formerly known as Manhattan-square. The Commissioners, we believe, as yet have taken no decided action in the matter. In their last annual report they say: "The best method of carrying on these institutions under our form of Government is yet to be determined, and it is the desire of the Board to exercise proper forecast in their organization, in order that they may be established upon foundations that will be likely to render them enduring."

The Arboretum and Botanical Gardens are yet in their infancy. Each year, however, they are enriched by donations of various kinds. During 1867 these amounted to 424 in number.

The maze has been laid out, but at present the shrubs are by no means in a flourishing condition. It will doubtless form a great attraction some time or other, but it will be long before it can serve the purpose for which it was intended.

Near the old reservoir, on the top of Prospect Hill, a small but massive building is being erected. It is intended to be in the castellated style. Near it will be placed a Belvidere.

Outside the Park, at the junction of Broadway and Eighth-avenue, a large and handsome drinking fountain for horses will be placed. It will be lighted at night and will form a striking ornament to this portion of the metropolis.

THE DRIVES AND WALKS.

Few visitors to the Park can have failed to notice the smoothness and firmness of the various drives and walks with which the Park abounds. The Commissioners, however, desirous of making still further improvements, have instituted a series of experiments with various kinds of materials, including cements, asphalt and concrete, and lately a composition of tar, gravel and cement has been tried both for the foot-paths and drives. The appearance, when properly laid, is quite satisfactory; it is free from dust, and is not materially affected by heat or cold. The Commissioners, however, with their usual caution, express no opinion on its merits at present. Indeed it would be a difficult matter to find any material that exceeds in firmness, dryness and smoothness a good gravel walk when properly laid, under-drained, and provision made for the carrying away of the surface water. The carriage drives, which are macadamized, are unexceptionable, and as they are kept constantly watered, no dust arises from them even in the hottest and dryest weather.

THE UPPER PORTION OF THE PARK.

So few persons, comparatively, visit any portion of the Park above the Lake, that they are unaware of its beauties. This is really, however, the finest portion of these beautiful pleasure grounds. The Commissioners have added new beauties here to those the grounds already possessed, and in dealing with nature have, as the poet recommended,

> "Treated the goddess like a modest fair,
> Not over-dressed nor left her wholly bare."

Among the most striking scenes in this portion of the Park is that to be gained from the top of the hill on which stand the buildings of Mount St. Vincent. The sweep of woods here, with the bold hill above and the lake and rivulet below, form a landscape, on a small scale, almost unrivaled in its beauty.

Further on are the Harlem Lake, the great hill, the old block-house, now covered with ivy, and the bridge over the stream running from the lake. This bridge, which has not long been constructed, is formed of massive stones in the rough, and presents a novel and striking appearance. To many this end of the Park will ever be more beautiful than the lower or more ornate portion. It is far more diversified, naturally, and it is to be hoped that the Commissioners will leave it much as it is at present. Here the visitor may rove through bosky woods and revel in "a boundless contiguity of shade," the City's distant hum scarcely heard, or sounding but like the "murmur of innumerable bees."

WINTER SPORTS.

As yet no special provision has been made for the usual Winter sports. The Commissioners, however, will doubtless take the usual precautions to secure a fine surface of ice on the various lakes, and to prevent accidents.

Already our skate merchants have commenced the display of their wares, and the prospects are that there will soon be a demand for them. The old Scotch game of Curling will probably be introduced on one of the Park lakes during the Winter.

THE TURF.

Racing at Jerome Park—Match Between Maid of Honor and Trovatore for $1,600.

There was a limited but select attendance of the members of the American Jockey Club yesterday at Jerome Park, to witness a match for $1,600, dash of one mile, between Mr. LAWRENCE JEROME'S brown horse *Trovatore*, aged, and Mr. AUGUST BELMONT'S bay filly *Maid of Honor*, four years, the latter staking $1,000 to $600 on the *Maid* winning. The conditions were to carry 142 pounds each, gentlemen riders, Mr. C. LIVINGSTONE having the mount on *Maid of Honor* and Mr. TAYLOR on *Trovatore*. The Course was very heavy after the recent rains. The timers were Mr. J. PURDY and Dr. J. W. WELDON. Betting was strongly in favor of *Maid of Honor*, who looked in far superior condition to *Trovatore*, 100 to 25 being currently offered among the amateur turfmen present.

THE RACE.

Trovatore got a couple of lengths the best of the start, the *Maid* being somewhat slow in getting off. Going around the upper turn *Trovatore* led two clear lengths; but as soon as Mr. LIVINGSTONE got the filly fairly into her stride, she gained rapidly, and at the quarter pole she was at *Trovatore's* saddle-girths; time, 28 seconds. As they went around the club-house bluff, *Maid of Honor* passed him, and at the half-mile pole she was leading three lengths; time, 1 minute. On the lower stretch she kept steadily widening the gap, and was fully ten lengths in front at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the stretch Mr. LIVINGSTONE took a strong pull at the filly, and *Trovatore* began to close up, and at the distance he was allowed, or sufferance, to come within a length and a half of her. The *Maid* seemed to dislike the hard pull she was under, for she sheered under it, and *Trovatore* got so close to her that the layers of the long odds began to look nervous. Their fears were groundless, for as soon as Mr. LIVINGSTONE gave the filly her head, she came away and won in a canter by two lengths, in 2:02.

SUMMARY.

JEROME PARK, Saturday, Nov. 8.—Match $1,600; dash of a mile; welter weights; gentlemen riders.
Mr. A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, 4 years, 144 pounds, (Mr. C. Livingstone)........ 1
Mr. L. Jerome's br. h. Trovatore, aged, 142 pounds, (Mr. Taylor)........ 2
Time—2:02.

Fire-Marshal's Report.

Fire-Marshal BRACKETT makes the following report of recent fires to the Board of Metropolitan Police:

Oct. 11, 3:26 A. M.—Fire was discovered in rear building of No. 347 Canal-street; confined to the building, which is one story, and used as a workshop; caused by the carelessness or neglect of occupant.

Oct. 15, 12:45 P. M.—Nos. 263, 265, 267 Broome-street—Fire was discovered in these premises, occupied as a smoke-house; caused by the drippings from the hams falling on grating over fire, and igniting from the heat of fire required for smoking purposes.

Oct. 16, 1:30 A. M.—Corner Ellery-street and Tompkins-avenue, Brooklyn—Fire was discovered in hay-loft of stable; it was evidently of incendiary origin, and supposed to have been set for the purpose of destroying two new buildings adjoining.

Oct. 17, 12 M.—No. 787 First-avenue—Fire was discovered in a bedroom on fourth floor, caused by a child deliberately setting fire to bed-clothing with a match; it was extinguished with slight damage. The investigation of this fire developed the fact that this building had no fire escape; it is one of a row of seven tenements containing from eight to sixteen families each, and all of them being deficient in this respect; the door leading to roof of No. 787 was kept locked by the landlord, so that it would be a difficult matter for occupants of upper floors to escape to the roof; the owner of this building seemed perfectly aware of the necessity of having a fire escape, but said he was waiting to be notified by the proper authorities.

Oct. 13, 1 P. M.—No. 8 Marion-street—Fire was discovered in a sleeping-room; extinguished with a slight damage; caused by smoking a cigar, sparks from which set fire to the bed.

Oct. 18, 5 P. M.—Nos. 145½ and 147 Bowery—Fire occurred in cellar of restaurant; caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which the cook was trying to fill while lighted.

Oct. 18, 9:30 A. M.—No. 27 Water-street—Fire discovered in basement of warehouse; extinguished with slight damage; this fire was of accidental origin, but the specific cause cannot be ascertained.

Oct. 20, 10:40 P. M.—No. 69 Wooster-street—Fire discovered in Lorillards' tobacco factory, extinguished without damage. The origin of the fire is a mystery; no evidence being obtained throwing any light on the subject.

Oct. 20, 9:15 P. M.—No. 50 Maiden-lane—Fire was discovered on fifth floor used as the cutting-room of a paper-box factory; several parties were at work that night until 9 o'clock, and from the evidence obtained I am of the opinion that the fire was caused by the carelessness of some one of the workmen.

Oct. 20, 2:30 A. M.—No. 99 Forsyth-street—Fire was discovered in the above building, occupied as a carpenter's shop and several manufacturers of different articles. The fire was caused by the carelessness of occupants in not taking proper care of fires.

Oct. 23, 6:20 A. M.—No. 118 Baxter-street—Fire was discovered on the first floor of rear building, originating from some unknown cause in a barrel of cocoa shells used in making essence of coffee. Undoubtedly the result of carelessness.

Oct. 24, 11:30 A. M.—No. 929 Broadway—Fire was discovered on the second floor of above premises, in an artist's studio, caused by coals from the grate falling upon the unprotected floor—the occupant being absent at the time.

Oct. 24, 11:15 P. M.—No. 107 Ridge-street—Fire was discovered on third floor in room occupied by a chairmaker, originating from fire in blacksmith's forge, on floor below.

Oct. 25, 4 P. M.—No. 323 Delancey-street—Fire discovered in hay-loft, caused by smoking or careless use of matches. Extinguished with a loss of about $500.

Oct. 25, 11:30 P. M.—Hunter's Point—Brig *Lord Hartington* and oil works. This was a very extensive conflagration, caused by the explosion of naptha on board the brig. The only party who could have given evidence as to the cause of the explosion was killed thereby.

Oct. 26, 12 P. M.—Nos. 147 and 149 East Twenty-second-street—Rear building—Fire originated in basement, in immediate vicinity of heater. Caused by the defective arrangement of the hot-air pipes.

Oct. 23, 11:15 P. M.—No. 45 Norfolk-street—A slight fire occurred in the apartments of C. JACOBS, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Oct. 31, 11:45 P. M.—No. 136 Water-street—Fire was discovered in the restaurant of Mr. PETTITT, originating in the basement in the immediate vicinity of the steam boiler, and by means of the dumb waiter communicating almost immediately with the upper floors. Loss on stock and fixtures claimed to be about $9,000.

Nov. 1, 2:54 P. M.—No. 254 Broadway—This fire originated in a barber shop on the basement floor, from some accidental cause not ascertained. The place was locked up some two or three hours before the fire; damage slight.

Nov. 4, 7:45 A. M.—No. 109 Greenwich-street.—Fire was discovered in a small room on first floor of an emigrant boarding-house; the room was used for linen, clothing, &c.; the servant occupied adjoining room, and had, shortly before the discovery of the fire, gone down stairs; nothing positive could be ascertained regarding the origin of this fire, but it was probably caused by the carelessness of this servant. Loss settled for $200.

Parade of the Seventh Regiment.

This regiment will parade on Monday, the 9th inst., in full uniform, and will be reviewed at Washington Parade Ground by Gen. S. E. MARVIN, the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York. The regimental line will be formed in Lafayette-place at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The line of march will be up Broadway to Union-square, up Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade Ground. The review will take place at 4 o'clock P. M. After the review the regiment will proceed down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, and thence up Broadway and around Union-square, and return to the Armory.

It is said that the Seventh intends to encamp for a week at Saratoga Springs, or some point on the Hudson River, during the Summer of 1869.

Parade of the Fire Department.

The Third Brigade of the Fire Department of this city paraded yesterday afternoon, and was reviewed at Tompkins-square by Governor FENTON. The line was formed at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the west side of Union-square. The brigade was divided into three battalions, each consisting of four steamers and their tenders and one hook and ladder company. The first battalion consisted of Engine Companies Nos. 23, 13, 15, and 25, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, under the command of Engineer BATES. The second battalion consisted of Engine Companies Nos. 34, 3, 14, and 24, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, under command of Engineer SHAUGHNESSY; and third battalion of Engine Companies Nos. 8, 16, 18, and 19, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11. The entire brigade was under the command of Chief Engineer KINGSLAND. The officers and men were in full uniform, with overcoats and cloth caps. The engines, hose carriages and hook and ladder trucks were highly burnished, and presented a splendid appearance. The men looked well, and performed their evolutions with precision. The magnificent draught horses attached to the apparatus attracted a great deal of attention.

Preceded by an escort of Police, under command of Sergt. ALLEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and by the drum corps of the Fifth Regiment, the companies marched in the order named above. The line of march was down Broadway to Houston-street, through Houston to Mercer, through Mercer to Prince, through Prince to Broadway, and down Broadway to Bowling Green; thence through Beaver, Wall, Broadway, Park-row, Chatham-street, Bowery, Third-avenue and St. Mark's-place to Tompkins-square. Here the battalions drew up on three sides of the square, and Gov. FENTON and Gen. SHALER, followed by the Fire Commissioners, inspected them; after which, they marched past the Governor in quick time, and then returned to the engine-houses. A large crowd witnessed the review, and the appearance of the command was very generally commended.

The Election Frauds in New-Jersey—Examination in the Case of Col. Treadwell—Senator Winfield and C. Chauncey Burr on the Witness Stand—Important Developments.

Col. W. A. Treadwell, who was arrested a couple days since, charged with being engaged in election frauds and dealing in bogus naturalization papers, was arraigned for examination before United States Commissioner Jackson yesterday. Mr. Keasbey, United States District Attorney, and C. H. Winfield, Esq., appeared for the Government, and Messrs. Leon Abbett and W. B. Rankin for the prisoner.

Henry L. Dusenbery, the Clerk of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, was the first witness called. He testified that some time in October last the prisoner was in his office in Newark; a large number of blank naturalization certificates were lying upon the table near the place where Treadwell was standing; witness was writing at his desk, and upon turning around he saw that his papers had been disturbed; although there were several others in the room who might have disarranged the papers, he was convinced that it was the work of the prisoner, and he immediately told him that he did not want him to remain in his office; a blank certificate which was furnished by Hon. C. H. Winfield to the Court, and which had been given him by the prisoner, was then shown to the witness, but he confessed his inability to say whether it was a genuine certificate or not; the certificate exhibited was stamped, although no names had been inserted; the witness stated that no papers were ever stamped in his office until they were properly filled out and signed; the seal of the Court upon the supposed fraudulent paper was less distinct than that upon the genuine papers.

Mr. Charles R. Cornwell, a gentleman lately appointed United States Marshal for the District of New-Jersey, was then put upon the stand, and testified that he met the prisoner some time in October last, upon a ferry-boat, and that he was told by the latter that he was in the naturalization business; witness was shown a blank certificate with the name of some Court upon it, although he could not remember what Court it was.

Mr. Charles H. Winfield, State Senator from Hudson County, was then called, and testified that on the 21st of October the witness called at his office, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and in reply to some questions, stated that he was in the naturalization business, at the same time producing a pocket-book, in which was a paper bearing the names of about thirty persons, for whom he said he was to obtain naturalization papers; witness asked him to explain his mode of securing the papers; he replied that he had to go to a certain place in New-York, where he left an order for the number of papers he wanted; he was sent from that place to another, where a woman met him with the papers he wanted in blank, for which he paid $2 each; the prisoner then offered to sell some papers to the witness; witness told him he would take one in blank; on the Monday following the exposure of the frauds in New-York the witness met Treadwell in Taylor's Hotel, when the latter delivered him the paper contracted for; this paper he took from a bundle of papers similar in size and appearance; upon examining it he saw that there was no signature, and mentioning the fact to Treadwell, he was told that he must fill it in himself; it was a paper purporting to be issued by the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, the seal of which it bore; the prisoner stated that he had "put in 150 votes" at the Newark charter election by the use of similar certificates; several days afterward Treadwell called upon the witness and wanted him to return the paper; witness refused, when the prisoner offered to tell him all he knew of the naturalization frauds if he would surrender it; witness still declined, when Treadwell went away; at a subsequent meeting, also in witness' office, Treadwell exhibited a large amount of money, saying that "forty-eight hours ago that money was in Cleveland's pocket," (referring to Hon. Orestes Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for Congress;) he said he was going to procure more papers with the money, and bring them to New-Jersey to sell; the prisoner also showed him a certificate signed by the Clerk of the New-York Court, and dated Oct. 8, 1868; witness told Treadwell that the paper would be useless in this State, when the latter replied that he would go to New-York and get the date altered; Treadwell said that several parties in Hudson County were using the certificates, and that one Col. Jones had a large amount of money to pay for all that could be brought him.

James S. Compton, being sworn, testified: He resides at Newark and knew the prisoner; two weeks ago last Sunday he came to witness and wanted to borrow some money, and offered to give security; wanted to see the security, and he took out fifteen or twenty papers and said that they were worth ten times as much as he wanted to borrow; that they were worth one dollar and twenty-five cents apiece; asked what they were, and he said every one of those papers was entitled to a vote; the size of the paper was about the size of the paper "A," (shown;) recollect that the Clerk's name was signed in full, but who the paper was to be made out to was left blank; did not take the papers as collateral; after seeing the papers witness told him he had no money; prisoner said: "What is the use of my showing you these papers; don't you say anything about these papers, as the Republican Party would give a good deal to get hold of them."

TESTIMONY OF C. CHAUNCEY BURR.

C. Chauncey Burr, sworn: I am acquainted with Mr. Treadwell, and have seen him frequently during the past four weeks; he was several times in my office in New-York at an interview about a month since he said that he had some naturalization papers which he had obtained, and showed me a specimen; he said that they were not genuine papers, and that he purchased them at $2 apiece; I asked him what compensation he got, and had several conversations with him about these papers; the paper he showed me was a Newark paper, which was signed by Mr. Condit, a former Clerk of Essex County; he said one paper was genuine and one was not; the one not genuine had no name on it; he did not say how he got the paper with the false signature upon it; he mentioned once that he obtained money from Mr. Cleveland; this was in Mr. Winfield's office; he also then said that he had done some work for Col. Rafferty; I know Col. Rafferty, of Paterson, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District; also know Messrs. Cleveland, two brothers in this county, Orestes and Jeremiah; Orestes was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth District; the prisoner said, or he gave me an idea that he had 150 of these naturalization papers that had been used in Newark; did not ascertain whether these 150 were New-York or New-Jersey papers; prisoner went to Hoboken with fourteen papers for a man there; I advised him to leave the State or he would be arrested; the impression in my mind was that he was engaged in the naturalization frauds; Mr. Winfield told me that it was a very dangerous matter; Mr. Winfield and I were in Mr. Winfield's office, when the Colonel came in and publicly told what he had been doing, and after he had gone I told Mr. Winfield the advice I had given him; I did not offer him $1,000 if he would give evidence against Hon. Orestes Cleveland; I asked the Colonel who paid for this business, and he said "Mr. Cleveland;" asked him if he had had any of Mr. Cleveland's money, and he said "yes;" asked him if Mr. Cleveland paid it to him by his own hand, and he said "no, but it was all the same thing;" then said to him, "suppose you are arrested, and this third party denies that he ever obtained money from this gentleman for you, then you are left in the lurch, and," said I, "you can't save yourself from State Prison, even by turning State's evidence, because there is a third party between you;" says I, "If the party employing you pay this money in your hands, then you have a check upon him;" this was given to him by way of advice, as a friend; he admitted that I was right, and said he would go and obtain the money direct; this was in my office in the morning; early in the afternoon I was in Mr. Winfield's office, in Jersey City, when Col. Treadwell came in and said to Mr. Winfield and myself, taking out a roll of bills in his hand, "Within twenty minutes these bills were in Mr. Cleveland's pocket;" I asked him whether he had received them from Mr. Cleveland's own hand, and he said he did; I replied to him that I hoped that he would not take money from any man at second-hand, that he should take the money from the man himself, and then he would have a check upon him; in reply to a protest of this business of his, he said "that he was going to fight the devil with fire."

The further examination of the case was postponed to Tuesday next, and the prisoner was committed to Jail, in default of $25,000 bail.

Official Returns of Essex County, N. J.

The official returns for Essex County, N. J., have been published. From them it appears that, in the thirteen wards of Newark, Grant polled 9,318 votes, or a majority over Seymour of 912 votes; Blair, for Governor, polled 9,216, or a majority over Randolph of 670; Halsey, for Congressman, polled 9,478, or a majority over Cleveland of 1,197, and Teed, for Sheriff, had a majority of 530 over Bush. In the townships, Grant polled 3,725, or 606 majority; Blair polled 3,683, or 514 majority; Hill, for Congress, polled 3,719, or a majority over Rafferty of 612 votes, and Teed, for Sheriff, polled 3,690 votes, being a majority over Bush of 333 votes. Grant's majority in the County is 1,518; Blair's, 1,184; Teed's, 863; Halsey's and Hill's, 1,809—all Republicans. Hill's total majority in the Congressional district in which he was a candidate amounted to only 79. In the First Assembly District, Speer, Rep., polled 1,314 votes, a majority over Potter, Dem., of 292; in the Second District, Booth, Dem., had 1,171 over Peck, Rep., 1,272—Peck's majority, 101; Third District, Kennedy, Rep., polled 1,063, and had a majority of 153 over Smith, Dem.; in the Fourth District, Lord, Rep., had a majority of 417; Fifth District, Gurney, Rep., 288 majority; Sixth District, Hunbele, Rep., 191 majority; Seventh District, Mackin, Rep., 1,612 majority; Eighth District, Hawkins, Dem., 466 majority, and Ninth District, Irwin, Dem., 358 majority.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—At 7 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 514 Canal-street, occupied on the first floor by BARNARD ARONSON as a gent's furnishing store, who sustained a loss of $1,800; insured for $1,500 in the Firemen's Fund. The second and third floors are occupied by MARGARET STEIMS as a house of ill-fame, who sustained a loss of $1,500 on furniture; fully insured. The building is owned by KINGSLAND & SUTTON, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; covered by insurance. No. 512 Canal-street, owned by GODFREY GUNTHER, was also damaged by the flames, causing a loss of $500. The first floor is occupied by Mrs. MURPHY as a furniture store, who sustained a loss of $200. No. 516 is owned by A. C. KINGSLAND, and was slightly damaged. JULIUS COPENHAGEN, furniture dealer, occupied the second floor, and lost $400, covered by insurance in the Pacific. The third floor is occupied by H. BAHRS, and he lost $100, insured in the People's.

FIRES YESTERDAY MORNING.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the roof of No. 73 Vandam-street, occupied by Mrs. LYNCH as a dwelling, who sustained a loss of $250 on her furniture; no insurance. No. 75, occupied by ABRAM BLAUVELT as a dwelling, was also damaged by fire. BLAUVELT'S loss is $200; insured for $600 on furniture in the Peter Cooper, and $1,000 on lease in the North River. The buildings are owned by the Trinity Church corporation, and are damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured......At the same hour another fire occurred on the second floor of Nos. 3 and 5 Bedford-street, occupied by HALL, LABAUGH & Co., organ makers, who sustained a loss of $500; insured for $5,000 in the Bowery, $2,000 in the Importers & Traders', and $2,000 in the Arctic. The first floor is occupied by MCGUIRE & BOOTH, picture dealers, who lose $100; insured. The building is owned by R. BUSSELL, and is damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner FLYNN, over the remains of WM. MEEKS, a native of New-York, aged 49, and formerly residing in Twenty-seventh-street, who fell from the top of a stage, at the corner of Duane-street and Broadway, several days ago, and sustained fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was rendered....GEORGE WELLS, a native of New-Jersey and aged 32 years, fell from a caboose car, and was run over, a few weeks ago, on the Erie Railroad, near Suffern Station, when he sustained such injuries as led to his death yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from hemorrhage of the bladder. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.... JAMES BARBER, aged 30 years, and a dealer in fish and oysters at No. 497 Third-avenue, fell dead in his store yesterday morning while attending a customer. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO LIBERIA.—Hon. JOHN SEYS, United States Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Liberia, sailed from this City, yesterday, to resume his duties at Monrovia, in Liberia, West Africa. The young Republic is advancing, but its commerce is attracted to England by the admission of its products free or at low duties. In the same vessel was Hon. AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON, Speaker of the Liberia House of Representatives, a native of New-Jersey, but for fifteen years a resident of Liberia, and a large sugar-grower on the St. Paul's River. He speaks in the highest terms of the valuable emigration from the island of Barbados, in the West Indies, settled at Crozerville, in Monsisevado County.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Templars of Manhattan Lodge, No. 494, held a public meeting last evening at their rooms corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, for the purpose of installing officers. The attendance of members and the public was very large. Mr. E. D. HOWLAND, D. C. T., presided and conferred the degrees. The following are the names of the officers who were installed on the occasion and invested with their insignia of office: Mr. William F. Peabody, W. C. T.; Miss Jennie Naggs, W. V. T.; Mr. William G. Morris, W. S.; Mrs. McGahey, W. T.; Mr. John McGahey, W. F. S.; Mr. Charles Teufield, W. M.; Miss Sarah Catus, R. H. S., and Miss Jennie Jordan, L. H. S. During the evening a congratulatory address was delivered by the presiding W. C. T. Mr. George Patterson and others sang some popular songs, after which the proceedings terminated.

PERSONAL.—Following are the arrivals in the City yesterday: Gov. R. E. Fenton, of Albany; Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, and Gen. R. C. Schenck, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. W. Ward, of the British Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Gen. John A. Greene, of Syracuse; Hon. William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, and Hon. J. W. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. T. B. Gates, of Kingston, and Gen. Warren, of the United States Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. SCHUYLER COLFAX.—Mr. COLFAX, during his stay in this City yesterday, was entirely occupied with his private affairs. He is to be married toward the close of this month to the daughter of Hon. BEN. WADE, and made sundry purchases of furniture for his Washington establishment. In addition to these, certain articles of jewelry and parlor ornament, were bought of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING. He left for Washington last night, in order to adjourn Congress.

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.—The first President of the Republic of Liberia (four times elected—each term two years) is now in this City, and made a brief address at the Fulton-street prayer meeting, last Saturday, requesting prayer for Liberia College. Mr. ROBERTS went to Liberia in 1829, and thus has been there nearly forty years. He is not yet sixty years old. His diplomatic services in London and Paris, a few years since, were very useful.

FATHER HECKER ON LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION.—This evening Rev. J. T. HECKER delivers a lecture at St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, (of which Rev. JAMES BOYCE is pastor,) corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, on the subject of "Luther and the Reformation." Father HECKER'S talents as a lecturer are widely known, and a large congregation will, no doubt, be present to listen to his address.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS BY THE MANHATTAN CLUB.—The following officers have been elected by the Manhattan Club for the ensuing year, viz.: AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President; Hon. ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, Vice-President; MANTON MARBLE, Secretary; WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, Treasurer; EDWARD SHELL, Assistant Treasurer.

ACCIDENT.—EZEKIEL DOUGHERTY, aged 26, of Greenpoint, L. I., was seriously injured yesterday by being jammed between the dock and the ferry-boat *Martha*, at the foot of Twenty-third-street. He was taken home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE GAMBLE ALLEGED POISONING CASE AGAIN.—As was intimated in the TIMES a day or two since, Coroner FLAVIN caused the arrest of ROBERT J. GAMBLE at his residence in Rockland County yesterday morning, Officers FOLK and VIDETTO, of the Central Office, having gone thither for that purpose on Friday. Although the officers had no legal right to arrest Mr. GAMBLE or Mrs. HUJUS on the Coroner's warrant, both of them most willingly accompanied the officers to Brooklyn, where they arrived yesterday afternoon. Coroner FLAVIN, on seeing the prisoners, discharged them on their own recognizance until the 16th inst., when he intends to hold an inquest. The prisoners (Mrs. HUJUS being accompanied by her husband) at once returned to their country home in Nanuet, Rockland County. It will be remembered that they were charged with causing the death of Mrs. GAMBLE by poison; that after a thorough examination at the place where the offence is alleged to have been committed, they were honorably discharged, the testimony against them being insufficient to warrant their being held. Coroner FLAVIN affects to understand it to be his duty to arrest the parties charged before holding an inquest. Judge TROY, of the Kings County Court, on the other hand, takes the ground that FLAVIN had no right to issue any warrant for the arrest of the persons accused of this offence, and that their coming here to listen to his inquest would be merely a voluntary act on their part. The Coroner, however, insists upon not holding his inquest unless he has prisoners. It is understood that the person who is working the case into notice is a brother of the deceased Mrs. GAMBLE; that Mrs. GAMBLE was said to be worth $200,000 before her death, and that the charges against GAMBLE are being persisted in with a view to vitiating his claim upon the property of his deceased wife.

RATE OF BROOKLYN TAXATION.—Mr. E. B. CADLEY, Clerk of the Kings County Supervisors, furnishes the following comparative table, showing the rate of taxation assessed on each $100 of valuation in the City of Brooklyn:

Wards.	1867. $ cts. m.	1868. $ cts. m.	Wards.	1867. $ cts. m.	1868. $ cts. m.
1......	3 71 8	3 75 0	12......	3 76 7	3 57 8
2......	3 55 0	3 56 9	13......	3 78 3	3 63 5
3......	3 68 4	3 81 3	14......	4 24 2	3 57 4
4......	3 86 9	3 85 2	15......	3 80 3	3 93 0
5......	3 99 5	3 76 2	16......	4 02 9	3 63 6
6......	3 99 2	3 80 5	17......	3 82 3	3 57 9
7......	3 84 1	3 64 7	18......	3 46 1	3 57 3
8......	3 52 5	4 22 9	19......	3 69 3	3 54 8
9......	3 69 0	4 22 9	20......	3 98 2	3 66 4
10......	3 81 0	3 73 5	21......	new ward	3 59 6
11......	3 83 9	4 06 9	22......	" "	4 20 0
Average....				3 78 4	3 76 7

SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—On Friday night Messrs. OCHERLY & MCQUADE were enjoying a wagon ride, in Court-street, when the horse took fright and ran away. Both gentlemen were dashed from the wagon with great force, and sustained severe and dangerous injuries. After disengaging itself from the demolished wagon, the horse set out more rapidly than before, and ran until it fell into a deep trench, which had been made for the reception of water-pipes. The fall across the trench must have been very violent as the animal died almost immediately. The horse was valued at $1,000, and the wagon was worth $175, the latter being the property of DENNIS GAHGAN, of Court-street, near Degraw.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ISLIP, L. I., LOSS $40,000.—At an early hour on Friday morning last, the large and elegant country residence of ALEXANDER J. BERGEN, Esq., at Islip, caught fire from a defective flue connected with the heater, and in a short time was totally destroyed. The house was one of the finest on the south side of the island, having been erected but a few years since at a cost of $30,000. The furniture, valued at $10,000, was destroyed; so rapid was the progress of the flames that it was impossible to save any of it. There was an insurance on building and furniture of $20,000.

SKELETONS FOUND.—The workmen engaged in digging the cellar in rear of No. 69 Atlantic-street, on Friday, brought to the surface the skeletons of four bodies. The people residing in the neighborhood are anxiously studying the history of Long Island to enable them to reasonably account for this bony revelation.

SALE OF THE BIG REPUBLICAN TENT.—The big tent belonging to the Kings County Republican General Committee was sold at auction yesterday. Mr. A. W. BENSON, President of the City Gas Company, was the purchaser, and the price was $390. The benches were bought by Mr. HENRY BEST for $39 60.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police last week was 313.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP TWO CHILDREN.—A barber, named DOMINICK MEYERS, appeared yesterday before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, and deposed that yesterday morning his wife, LOUISA LEONORA MEYERS, accompanied by Mrs. CARL GROULECH, had made an attempt to carry away his two children from his house in Washington-street, Jersey City. It appears that the complainant and his wife have not lived together upon such amicable terms as husbands and wives are wont to preserve, and that some time ago Mrs. MEYERS, who lives in Washington village, procured the arrest of her husband, whom she charged with desertion. MEYERS gave bail to appear at the New-York Court of Sessions to answer; but when yesterday, the day appointed for trial, arrived, the woman did not appear, he was therefore acquitted. While Mr. MEYERS was absent to attend Court, Mrs. MEYERS called at his house, and sent in to inquire if MEYERS was in. Receiving a negative answer, she went in then, accompanied by Mrs. GROULECH, and attempted to carry away her son and daughter, aged 2 and 4 years respectively, who were left in the house by MEYERS in charge of the housekeeper. The latter fought lustily to prevent the woman from accomplishing her purpose, and by her screams attracted the attention of a man who was in the employ of MEYERS, and who was at work in the basement. He came to the rescue, when the two women left. MEYERS, upon returning from New-York and ascertaining these facts, procured a warrant for her arrest, which was placed in the hands of an officer for execution.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A jury met on Thursday last, at Newark, to inquire into the cause of the death of THOS. GORMAN, who was recently shot at the corner of Market and Mulberry streets. After hearing the evidence a verdict of manslaughter was returned against MICHAEL MOONEY, the young man who fired the shot.

OBITUARY.—JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, a prominent Democratic lawyer of Jersey City, died yesterday at his residence in Jersey-avenue. He represented the Fifth New-Jersey Congressional District in the Thirty-fifth Congress, and was a delegate at large to the late Democratic National Convention.

Heroic Conduct of a Lake Captain.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Nov. 6.

A few days ago, there was published under our marine head a report of the loss of the schooner *Die Vernon*, and the rescue of the crew by Capt. STARKE, of the bark *Forest King*, bound from this port to Buffalo. Capt. STARKE reported the accident immediately on his arrival in port. The facts having come to our knowledge, we deem it proper that Capt. STARKE should receive full credit for his brave and humane conduct. The *Die Vernon* foundered near Long Point, and her crew clung to her spars, and were in that condition when Capt. STARKE discovered them. Three vessels had passed, one of which had attempted to rescue the men, and, losing a portion of her sails, resumed her voyage; the others did not deem it safe to attempt their release. As soon as Capt. STARKE described the condition of the crew he resolved to save them. The wind was blowing fearfully, a heavy sea rolling, his bark was heavily laden with black walnut lumber, and those less brave than Capt. STARKE would have deemed these sufficient reasons for leaving the *Die Vernon's* crew to find a watery grave. As the *Forest King* neared the wreck, Capt. STARKE ordered both anchors let go, and down into the troubled waters they went; the bark swung around and almost instantly was on her beams end, but after struggling a few minutes with the angry waves, the noble vessel righted and gallantly withstood the fury of the elements. As soon as his vessel righted, and Capt. STARKE was satisfied that his anchors had taken a firm hold, a long line attached to it, and then the frail craft was sent off on its errand of mercy. The effort was successful; after much hard labor the crew of the foundered vessel were transferred from their perilous condition at the masthead of their craft to the warm cabins of the *Forest King*, and when Capt. STARKE had assured himself that all were saved, he weighed anchor and resumed his voyage, arriving at Buffalo that night.

One of Washington's Supporters Votes for Grant.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Nov. 4.

Great enthusiasm was created at the Davenport Township polls, on the Fair Grounds, yesterday, by a spectacle which would have stirred the patriotic blood of every true-hearted American in the land. In the afternoon a low-seated buggy was driven up to the polls by a young lady. By her side was seated Deacon GILBERT, father of E. S. GILBERT, Esq., after whom Gilberttown was named. Deacon GILBERT is upwards of 100 years of age. He cast his first Presidential vote in 1788, in the State of New-York, for GEORGE WASHINGTON, and has voted at every Presidential election since that year.

Miss HOLMES assisted the centenarian and patriot to alight, and, placing her arm in his, accompanied him to the polls. He handed an open, straight Republican ticket to the judges. As he did so the bystanders broke into cheers, which did not cease until three times three had been given for the aged Republican, followed by three more for the young lady who accompanied him. The citizens present gathered about the good old man, and as they did so he said, "Gentlemen, I voted twice for GEORGE WASHINGTON. He was the best man for the Presidency in his day. Now, I have voted for Gen. GRANT—thank God that I have lived so long—whom I believe to be the best man for President in this day. He was instrumental in saving the Government which WASHINGTON founded."

As the venerable supporter of WASHINGTON and of GRANT—what a leap in time!—made his way to the carriage again, with his beautiful friend upon his arm, many in the crowd uncovered their heads. As he seated himself the crowd again broke into cheers, which continued until Deacon GILBERT and his companion were out of sight.

Murder Trial in Connecticut—A Singular Case.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 7.

On the night of the Democratic procession in New-Britain, (Thursday of last week,) JOHN BOHAN and several others (among them one JAMES FOLEY) were drunk and visited the various rumshops in the place. At MCCABE'S saloon BOHAN, FOLEY and others had some words about a drink; no blows were struck, however. About 1 o'clock they started for home on Dublin Hill; there were then five or six in the party—all drunk. From MCCABE'S to FOLEY'S residence is nearly half a mile. They all stopped at another drinking house, excepting BOHAN and JAMES KING. KING went home with FOLEY to assist him to bed, because of his intoxication. Neither FOLEY or any one else knew of any injury, or that any blows had been given. KING undressed FOLEY, and on taking off his pants discovered blood, and on making an examination found that he was cut in the abdomen and the intestines were protruding. This was the first knowledge any one had of any injury! FOLEY was too drunk to say anything about it then, but the next morning said that BOHAN stabbed him. A physician was called, but could be of no service, and FOLEY died the next evening about 10:30 o'clock.

The cut seemed to be a stab as if by a knife, piercing through the walls of the abdomen, and through one link of the intestines. BOHAN knows nothing about it, as he says. When told the next day that FOLEY had been stabbed and would probably die, he expressed great surprise. His friends advised him to flee if guilty, but he refused, insisting that he knew nothing about it. No one knows where or when the deed was done, or by whom. There is an entire absence of motive on the part of BOHAN so far as can be ascertained. The accused is a mild looking man, about 40 years old, and has heretofore sustained a good character.

The case was begun Thursday morning before the New-Britain Police Court and finished about dark. BOHAN was discharged upon the charge of murder, and by agreement of counsel bound over for manslaughter under a bond of $800, which was instantly given by his friends.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛@94¼ for money and 94⅜ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds........73⅞
Erie Shares........37½
Illinois Centrals........97

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 7—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands........11¼d.
Middling Orleans........11½d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. Whale Oil, £39 10s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 for Western in bags.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7—3 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅜ for money, and 94⅜@94½ for the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties........73¾
Erie Shares........37
Illinois Centrals........97

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 7—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands........11¼d.
Middling Orleans........11½d.

The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 64s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 51s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Tallow, 51s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 7—Evening.

The Bourse closed firmer; Rentes 71f. 15c.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Nov. 7—Evening.

United States Bonds closed firm at 75¾ for the old issues.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 7—Evening.

The Cotton market closed quiet; sales were made of Low Middlings, afloat and to arrive, at 127f. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Nov. 7—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull at 5¼f.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Weser........	Oct. 24....	Bremen....	New-York.
City of Paris....	Oct. 28....	Liverpool....	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria........	Nov. 10....	New-York....	Hamburg.
Cuba........	Nov. 11....	New-York....	Liverpool.
Manhattan........	Nov. 11....	New-York....	Liverpool.
Tarifa........	Nov. 12....	New-York....	Liverpool.
America........	Nov. 12....	New-York....	Bremen.
City of Paris....	Nov. 14....	New-York....	Liverpool.
Celia........	Nov. 14....	New-York....	London.
Hibernia........	Nov. 14....	New-York....	Glasgow.
St. Laurent........	Nov. 14....	New-York....	Havre.
FOR ASPINWALL, VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.			
Alaska........	Nov. 9....	New-York....	Aspinwall.
Granada........	Nov. 10....	New-York....	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle....	Nov. 12....	New-York....	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way........	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central........	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners........	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven........	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport........	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way........	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail........	6 P. M.
South, Through........	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way........	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver........	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c........	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 7.—*In steamship Britannia, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—Mrs. Wm. Cary and child, Newport, R. I.; Miss McGowan, Rev. J. T. Wells, California; Mrs. Winingdon and child, Mrs. E. Griffin, Brooklyn; Wm. D. Roberts, Thos. Norbury, British Columbia; Thos. A. Wright, Paterson, N. J.; William Lockhead, Illinois; P. Maloney, Jas. Maloney, Michigan; John Jessiman, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Miss M. A. Ryan, Norwich, Conn.; Thos. Leonard, Mrs. Leonard, Thos. Leonard, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Miss Harken, F. W. Elsner, Capt. Lange, Capt. Olven, Chas. McBride, Mr. L. Hobson, Alex. Price, Walter Forrest, Henry McIver, New-York; and others in the steerage.

Nov. 7.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. L. E. Fittleman, Mrs. McKittrick, Jas. Gordon Duff and wife, James Hunter and wife, C. J. Sims, George Morice, Alex. Morice, J. C. Miller and wife, G. J. Loring, A. G. Findlay, J. D. Natrow, Mr. Card, Mr. Hester, Ernest Beckel, John Elliott, C. Vincent, P. Reuter, Julius Lowenthal, John Robinson, Ed. K. Hunt, Mrs. Geo. M. Wells, Miss Mattie E. Wells, Miss Mary Wells, Chas. M. Bromwich, Robert Kent, Miss Agnes Hannah—Total 29; and others in the steerage.

Nov. 7.—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.*—Miss Emily Yoiston, Mrs. Greenwood, C. H. Yoiston, Master C. H. Yoiston, Dr. Jos. Leslie, Dr. W. Terry, Mrs. W. F. Terry and child, Mrs. Smith, Alex. Smith, Thomas Hutchinson, J. M. Hinton, Fred. Hiller, Arthur Goze, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bailey, 3 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lawton and servant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Borden and child, Mrs. W. H. Gugel and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bolt, Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Remus Swain, E. M. Boulineau, Miss L. P. Auld, A. H. Stoddard, William Pritchard, Mrs. Charles Douglas, Raymond Mayer, Miss Annie Mayer, Edward Mayer, Miss M. F. Adams, Henry Mayer, Miss M. Hayes, Dr. E. P. Abbie, Mrs. Mary Dyer, H. F. Thomas, Mrs. E. S. Remington, P. S. Ybana, Mrs. J. D. Mitchell, S. W. McCoy, Miss Carrie Rodgers, J. S. Robinson, Mrs. Stentiford, Dr. J. T. Adams, Mrs. W. Cheetham, Mr. Boit, Charles H. Brown, Miss A. A. Barker, Tobias Wynkopp, A. Schmidt, C. R. Heizman, W. J. Bartlett, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, J. Hasbrouck, J. L. Ostrander, Chas. Doran, D. Grevost, F. Joffan, Dennis Haley, William Lilliot, James Boyd, George Turner, J. R. Butts, Mrs. O. B. Haw and daughter.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—J. J. Broad, Lyman L. Wilkinson, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. H. S. Taftt, J. A. Morrow, A. J. Chamber, Jos. T. Buckley, Wm. E. Vail, Wm. Reeve and 4 children, Mr. Nicholson, wife and child, B. P. Bishop and 2 children, A. J. Beach and wife, Wm. Bailey, Jno. Deacy, J. C. Hearn, O. Johnson, John Turpin, John Norris, H. P. Gray, Wm. Reynolds, Mrs. Ellen O. Hearn, S. Loeb, Robert Jay, John W. Behnikerr, wife and two children, Mrs. J. McCall, Miss Porter, F. C. Dempsey and wife, Mrs. Florence Alden, nurse and child, Mr. Goodall, J. P. McNorell, Mr. Bates, Isaac Manney, E. Kern and wife, Mr. O'Hearn and daughter, Samuel Gelson, John White, D. Ladd.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. Walter, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Hazlehurst and 2 children, Miss Livingston, H. L. Thurber, D. Owens, Mrs. Daley, Miss Mullen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 4 41 | Moon rises...12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 13 | Gov. Island.. 3 02 | Hell Gate..... 4 24

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Euterpe, Gates, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, J. K. Roberts; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria, Va., Phillips & Brown; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Yazoo, Hodges, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Mary Sanford, Moore, Alexandria, J. Hand; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Barks Jennie Ellingwood, (Br.,) Ellingwood, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Narcip, (N. G.,) Steenbrook, St. Thomas, Edye & Brock; Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Minssen, Falmouth for orders, via Philadelphia, H. Koop; Evelyn, (Br.,) Jenkins, Cadiz, Harbecks & Halsey.

Brigs Luwarme, Simpson, Demerara, S. T. Smith; Ane Christine, (Dan.,) Anderson, Oporto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Saltero, (N. G.,) Havn, Konigsberg Funch, Meincke & Wendt; John Freeman, Baker, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schooners Trenton, Martin, Wilmington, Del., G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Hyne, Glover, St. Kitts and St. Barts, Pemston & Co.; John Symburry, Orcutt, Wilmington, N. C., Bryan & Pease; Ida A. Jaynes, Jaynes, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Schofield, Dessoway, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Arctic, Healy, Portsmouth, N. H., W. S. Brown (Br.,); Ellen, (recleared,) Wyman, Yarmouth, N. S.; Sarah, Clark, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; R. Caldwell, McCormick, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Lizzie, (Br.,) Stephens, Halifax, Steel, Gamble & Co.; W. L. Spring, Halsey, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Wings of the Morning, McFarland, Nassau, Moss & Way; E. C. Latham, Eldridge, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; Comet, (N. G.,) Ulse, Pernambuco and Bahia, W. Salomen.

Barge Ianthe, Adams, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship United States, Norton, New-Orleans Oct. 31, S. W. Pass Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Nov. 3, 10 miles south of Cape Florida, signalized brig Mary Cobb, bound north; 6th, at 1 A. M., passed steamship Gen. Grant, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Shetucket, Smith, New-London.

Steamship Tyler, Pratt, New-Haven.

Bark Laertes, (N. G.,) Witte, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to R. Caylius de Ruyter & Co. Oct. 5, crossed the equator in lon. 32; has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras with strong northerly winds; previously, fine weather.

Brig Havana, Bemis, Havana 20 ds., with sugar and tobacco to J. E. Ward & Co. Had variable and contrary winds the entire passage, and has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig James, Smith, Pictou 19 ds., with coal to Novelty Iron Works—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr. D. F. Keeling, (of Baltimore,) Robinson, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to Schepeler & Co. Had N. E. winds up to lat. 33; Nov. 1, same lat., experienced a strong gale from S. E., lasting 24 hours; has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras with W. winds.

Schr. Henry W. Johnson, Comstock, from the wreck of the steamer Scotland.

Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. G. A. Hoffmire, Emmons, Elizabethport, for Oceanport.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Lawrence, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. R. Brainard, Wells, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Shropshire, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sophia Jameson, Jameson, Kingston, for Portland.

Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Albany, for Portchester.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. E. Pott, Robinson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry B. Metcalf, Rogers, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. W. F. Baker, Price, Elizabethport, for Oceanport.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Justice, Saunders, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Seamrock, Kilpatrick, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. F. J. Lockwood, St. Johns, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thayer & Holmes.

Schr. Geo. H. Hill, Hill, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jones, Smith & Co.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores to W. J. Brennan & Co.

Schr. Gen. Banks, [illegible], for Lynn.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Leslie, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. P. Longbery, Longbery, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Emma, Snedecor, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. C. Barnes, Barber, Clinton Point, for Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth Hogan, Hogan, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sand. Homan, Homan, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. W. Cummins, Buell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Leader, Holbrook, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary J. Kelly, Kelly, [illegible], for Bangor.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Vail, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Maria S. Hearn, Morrell, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. C. O'Carroll, Crane, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Anna Willetts, Bolt, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Gust Lynch, Lynch, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Walker, Davis, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Mary Price, Harris, Plymouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Smith, Boston, for Georgetown.

Schr. Blast Parker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Rayner, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Petrel, Rumsey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rebecca & Eliza, Martin, Albany, for Northport.

Schr. E. P. Stevens, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Cole, Rondout, for Hartford.

SANDY HOOK, sunset—Nothing in sight; calm.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Antwerp and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Britannia, for Glasgow; Winchester, Key West and Galveston; Gen. Washington and Gen. Meade, New-Orleans; Mercedita, Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, Savannah; Manhattan, Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, Newbern; E. C. Knight, Georgetown; Empire and Mary Sanford, Alexandria; Isaac Bell and Niagara, Norfolk; Yazoo, New-Orleans; ship Endeavor, San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 7—Arr. brigs Mary E. Thompson, from Philadelphia; William H. Parks, Elizabethport; schrs. St. Croix, Fortune Island; Susan & Mary Ann, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 5—Sld. all before reported except schr. J. H. Marshall.

Arr. brigs Nerie, (Br.,) New-York for Arichat; Amos M. Roberts, Philadelphia for Boston; Tangent, Philadelphia for Bucksport; schrs. Crown Point, Newburyport for New-York; Nellie Chase, [illegible] for New-York; Gen. Meade, Lubec for New-York; Gustie Wilson, S. L. Russell, Wm. A. Crocker, Boston for Philadelphia; Julia A. Rich, Elizabethport for Boston; White Swan, New-York for Pembroke; Hiawatha, Newburyport for Philadelphia; Halvina Ann, (Br.,) Wilmington for St. John; Maud Malloch, New-York for Boston; Right Bower, Bangor for Hartford, Conn.; Flora, Calais for New-York.

6th—Arr. brig Clytie, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs. Geo. Gilman, New-York for Boston; Hannie Westbrook, Philadelphia for Boston; [illegible], Philadelphia for Portland; Nadab, [illegible]; A. W. Dood, Philadelphia for Boston; Express, New-York for Newburyport; Isabel L. Pierce, [illegible] for Virginia; Christopher Loeser, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; Helen M. Condon, Blue Bell, Philadelphia for Belfast; Laura Bridgman, Philadelphia for Boston; Maria Wheeler, do. for do.; Lucy M. Collins, Darien, Ga., for Boston; Harriet Brewster, Remedios for Boston; Judge Low, New-York for Machias; Addie Murchie, New-York for Beverly.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7—Sld. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The steamship Rapidan sailed today for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 7.—The steamship Allemannia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this morning.

SOMETHING NEW.
SOMETHING NEW.
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ARGOSY CLOTH COLLARS.
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ARGOSY CLOTH COLLARS.

These Collars are sold everywhere at the same price as paper goods, and will wear three times as long. The trade supplied at No. 387 Broadway.

FREDERICK LOESER,
NO. 277 FULTON-ST.,
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WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER DURING THIS WEEK GOODS PURCHASED AT RECENT AUCTION SALES AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
INCLUDING—A SPLENDID LINE OF BLACK FRENCH FRINGES, RANGING FROM $1 50 TO $3 PER YARD, WORTH NEARLY DOUBLE.
COLORED LINEN BACK SATINS AT $2 22, FORMERLY $3 25; BLACK LINEN BACK SATINS AT $2 25, FORMERLY $3.
SILK PLUSHES FOR SACQUES AT $3 75, FORMERLY $4 50.
TARTAN HOSIERY TO MATCH ALL THE SUITS OF THE SEASON.
THE ROB ROY PLAID.
THE VICTORIA PLAID.
THE MACGREGOR PLAID.
THE SHEPHERD'S PLAID.
ALL REDUCED TO ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTATION.
LADIES' ENGLISH MERINO VESTS AT $1, $1 25, $1 95 AND $2 50.
GENTS' HEAVY MERINO VESTS FROM $1 25 TO $3.
FINE FRENCH RIBBONS.
REAL LACES.
EMBROIDERIES AND RUFFLINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR........LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR........NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE........PARIS.
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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WINTER CLOTHING
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LATE OF 530 BROADWAY.
FURS. FURS.
REMOVED TO 682 BROADWAY,
Where will be found the usual assortment of FURS, of superior quality and workmanship.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS of all kinds on hand or made to order.
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GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in Teas, Coffees, Mackerel, Flour, Sugars, and all kinds of Groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOMAS R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.